The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,129—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday,
B.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	30th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne.....	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	27th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe.....	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe.....	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5560	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell...	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	22nd May.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester,	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5040	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

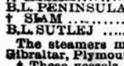
In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.
αMARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis ..	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich ..	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

α Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 500	Rs. [illegible]

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE..	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE..	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 2 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "NUBIA"...3,551 T. R...T. Knox...to sail on 20th May.
S. S. Hispania.....3380 T. R...S. Abrey.....to sail 12th June

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain Detlefsen, will leave Bombay for Zanzibar direct on or about 9th proximo, Mozambique's and Ibo's Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent

93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 25th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 21st May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

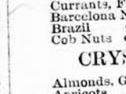
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd May.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 21, 1890. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



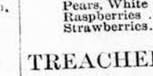
THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—

CITY OF EDINBURGH .. .. 10th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

MACIVER LINE.



FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth s. s. "NIAGARA" 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, in June.

S. S. "LYCIA" 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R.N.R. end of June or early July.

All the above carry both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light, Special attention paid to the table.

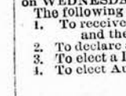
Voyage to Plymouth occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

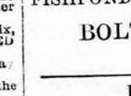
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND MOZAMBIQUE.



THE A1. S. S. "SCULPTOR," 873 tons, sails as above on THURSDAY, 22nd inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FAZULBHOY VISRAM & Co.,
Samuel St., Mandvi.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Steamers, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travelers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

	Rs. a.
French Plums, in 1lb. bottles.....	1 1
Do. do. 2lb. do.	2 2
Figs, Turkey, in tins.....each	1 8
Muscatel Raisins.....per bottle	2 2
Almonds and Raisins..... ,,	2 6
Sultana Raisins..... ,,	0 14
Currants, Fine Zante ..... ,,	0 14
Barcelona Nuts .....per lb.	0 8
Brazil do. ..... ,,	0 10
Cob Nuts do. ..... ,,	0 15

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Almonds, Green .....per lb.	1 12
Apricots..... ,,	1 12
Cherries..... ,,	2 0
Chinois, Green ..... ,,	1 12
Chinois, Gold ..... ,,	1 12
Greengages ..... ,,	1 12
Ginger .....per tin	1 10
Mirabelles .....per lb.	1 12
Pears, Pink ..... ,,	1 12
Pears, White ..... ,,	1 12
Raspberries ..... ,,	2 0
Strawberries..... ,,	

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,

Furnishers to H. E. the Governor and H. R. H. the Duke, Commander-in-Chief.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1890, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March, 1890. and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order,

W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 10th May, 1890.

NEW GAMES.

HALMA	PATCHESI
SIGMA	INVASION
CHOPSTICKS	REVERSI,
FISHPONDS	TIDDLEDY WINKS

BOLTON & COMPANY.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs	800
Do.	do.	10 ,, ,,	do.	500
EDISON	do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...		400
GRAMME	do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p...			180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *via* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
In Canvas, from 9 lbs. to 15 lbs., per lb. Re. 1

CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.
Per lb. As. 14.

DUTCH EDAMS.
Per lb. As. 13.

GRUYERE.
On Cut, As. 14 per lb.

CHEDDAR.
In Tin, per lb. Re. 1-2.

SAUSAGES.	Rs. a.
Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's per tin	1 0
Oxford Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's per tin	1 12
Bologna Sausages, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	1 5
Cambridge Sausages, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	1 0
Pork Sausages, Crosse and Blackwell's...per tin	1 0
Chicken Ham and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower	0 12
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, small tin, Blanchflower's .....per tin	0 7
Norfolk Sausages, Blanchflower's ..... ,,	0 11
Irish Sausages, Shamrock brand ..... ,,	0 13

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras), truffled.....	3 4
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras), truffled, small.	1 12
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux), truffled	3 4
Snipe (Pate de Becassines)	3 4
Woodcock (Pate de Becasses)	3 4

TONGUES.

American Lunch Tongue, per tin	1 12
Sandringham Lunch Tongues, per tin	1 1
Ox Tongues, dried in tins, each	5
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins, each	6 0
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin.....	2 2
Do. Paysandu ,, ...	2 6
Ox Cheek, Collared ,, ...	0 13

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, per tin	1 5
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin.....	2 5
Asparagus, finest Californian, per tin	1 6
Carrots, English, per tin	0 9
French Beans (Haricot Vert), per tin	0 10
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin.....	0 7
Mushrooms, preserved, 1lb. tin	0 7
Do. do. 1lb. tin	0 12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin.....	0 12
Peas, English, per tin	0 7
Petit Fois (au naturel,) per tin	0 9
Parsnips, English, per tin.....	0 7
Turnips do. do.	0 6
Chollet's Compressed Vegetable, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3 12
Truffles in bottles, per bottle	1 10
Mixed Vegetable, Bousquin's	1 3

WILTSHIRE BACON.
Flitches, in Canvas, per lb. As. 14; on cut, per lb. As 15

BUTTER.
Finest Danish Butter, Esbensen's or Busch's per lb Re. 1-6

PRESERVED FISH.

	Rs. a.
Preserved Fish Findon, per tin.....	0 11
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin...	0 11
Herrings, fine, fresh, per tin	0 6
Do. kippered ,, ...	0 11
Do. à la sardine, small tins	0 12
Do. Red, selected Fish, per tin.....	1 0
Do. in Tomato Sauce	0 13
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin...	1 8
Lobsters, fresh solid meat for Salad, per tin.....	0 9
Mackerel fine, fresh per tin.....	0 8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin.	0 14
Oysters, American, pint tins.....	0 8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0 12
Salmon, fresh, American, 1 lb. tins	0 10
,, do. Crosse & Blackwell's 1 lb. tins ...	1 4
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins.....	0 7
Sardines, ,, ,, double tins.....	0 11
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1 3
Sprats, dried, per tin.....	0 12
Turbot, fresh	0 12
Whitebait, real Blackwell, per tin	1 2
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin.....	0 15

JAMS.

Apricot..... Cherry ..... Peach ..... per tin	0 9
All other kinds, per tin.....	0 7

CAPERS AND OLIVES.

	Rs. a.
Capers, Real French..... ½ pints ..... pints.....	0 8 / 0 12
Olives, Spanish, pints.....	0 11
Do. French..... ½ pints ..... pints	0 7 / 0 11

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

	Rs. a. 1 lb.	Rs. a. 2 lb.
Lunch (plain dry)	0 10	1 0
Milk (crisp, dry)	0 11	1 3
Abernethy	0 12	1 0
Captain	0 12	1 8
Digestive.....	0 13	1 9
Albert (agreeable, Picnic or Wine)...	0 13	1 9
Arrowroot (good soft, for children) ...	0 14	1 10
Ginger Nuts	0 14	1 10
Marie.....	0 13	1 9
Mixed Biscuits, 20 varieties of rich sweet.....	1 1	2 7
Dessert Biscuits, 1 lb. tin.....		1 4
Maccaroons, 1 lb. tin.....		1 8
American Extra Toast Biscuits, 2 lb. tin.....		1 8
Mackenzie's Albert, 2lb. tin.....		1 2
Bath Oliver, 2lb. tin.....		1 0
,, ,, 2lb. tin.....		2 3
Hill's Thin Wine (whole meal), 2lb. tin.....		1

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... ,,	8 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... ,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... ,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black span, equal to best Silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... ,,	8 8
Navy Lisle Thread ... ...Per doz.	26 0
Navy and Maroon Cashmere ... ... ,,	30 0

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ... ... ,,	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid Sock ... ... ,,	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ,,	20 0
Stout Brown Merino for English wear ... ,,	20 0
Health Socks, pure Undyed Wool, soft and cool for wear ... ... ,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure Wool ,,	25 0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for Shooting ,,	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

	Rs. a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3 12
Navy Cotton ,,	3 8

UNDERVESTS.

Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7 8
Health Undervests pure Undyed Wool, very Soft, and light make ... ... 6 for	33 0
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Fine Gauze Pants... ... ... 6 for	21 0
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	39 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33 0
Health Underpants, pure Undyed Wool very Soft, and Light makes ... ... 6 for	45 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.

SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

KEMP AND COMPANY., LD.

THE HOUSE IN INDIA

FOR

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AND EVERYTHING RELATING TO PHARMACY.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, JAILS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, &c.,

supplied at far more Reasonable Terms than can be procured from Europe.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO LARGE PURCHASERS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A L & W'S "EXTRA QUALITY" A L & W'S

FELT HATS

Of the Best Quality and most Fashionable Shapes,
IN BLACK, DRAB, DARK-BROWN, &c.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.

BOMBAY.

THE BEST QUALITY

LIGHT AND FIRM "PERFECTION OF MANUFACTURE."

WEIGHT 3½ OZ. ONLY.

"THE LATEST SHAPES"

FELT HATS. RS. 9-4 FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to assure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skating Free.
Evenings 8-30 to 11.
TUESDAY'S only 8 annas.
Other nights Re. 1.
WEDNESDAY, an Obstacle Race, &c.
SATURDAY, Grand Assault of Arms.
AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING.
Skates as usual.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, Ladies' Invitation Nights.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

FOUNDED 1835.

THE Universal is the oldest established Life Assurance Company in the East, having commenced operations in India in 1835. No other Company in India can render such a record of substantial Cash Bonuses paid annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

Further information can be obtained from

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

THE MACIVOR Chartered s. s. "BEDOUIN," has ARRIVED from GLASSGOW *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, May 19, 1890. Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th May, 1890.

ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 12-8.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR, may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Honorary Secretary,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HOLIDAY, 24th MAY
ADDITIONAL TRAIN to NAREL, for MATHERAN PASSENGERS and to KHANDALA and LANOWLI.

ON FRIDAY.

Passengers to Narel for Matheran and to Khandala and Lanowli can leave Bombay at 4-30 p.m. by the Jabalpur Passenger Train, and will be conveyed from Kalyan to Narel and to Khandala and Lanowli by a Special Train which will leave directly after the arrival of the Jabalpur Train at Kalyan. The Special will arrive at Narel at about 7, at Khandala at about 9, and at Lanowli at about 9-20.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twentieth of May, 1890.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Year Book of Treatment for 1890	3	4
The Medical Annual, 1890	4	4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, July to December, 1889	4	0
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, 1890	6	8

SUNDER PANDURANG,
NEW AND STANDARD BOOKSELLER.
Dawoodbhai's New Building,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. MAY 1890—2s. 6d., *Contains*:—A Secret Mission—The Prussian Monarchy and the Revolution of 1848. By Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.—Rathillet—The last of the Cannibal Chiefs. By Basil Thomson.—Sikkim and Tibet. By H. H. Risely, Bengal Civil Service.—Narcissus.—The Collector on the Prowl.—German Aims in East Africa.—A New View of Imperial Federation.—The Late Alexander Mackay, C.E.

SIKKIM AND TIBET. By H.H. RISLEY, Bengal Civil Service. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for May.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOODD. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,' for March and April.

OPPOSITES. A Series of Essays on the Unpopular Sides of Popular Questions. By LEWIS THORNTON. 8vo.
Summary of Contents:—Forwards or Backwards,—Philosophy, Religious Thought, and the Bible.—Intellect and Morals.—Evolution,—Atheistic Christianity.—Spiritualism.—The Ancient Religions of the Future.—Gods and Women.—Politics.—Theology.—The Christ of Scripture.

LOCKE. By A. CAMPBELL FRASER, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, University of Edinburgh, being the New Volume of "BLACKWOOD'S PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS." Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TALES FROM 'BLACKWOOD.' Third Series.
No. VIII. *Contains*.—Don Angelo's Stray Sheep.—The Twins. By Robert K. Douglas.—The Doctor: An Old Virginia Fox-Hunter. By A. G. Bradley.—The Enchanted Bridle. Price 1s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of BAI MANECKBAI (widow of THACKOR VUSRAM GOVINDJI) late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
NARSI HARJI one of the Executors named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
This 13th of May 1890.
MESSRS. MANSUKHLAL D. & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome household furniture, splendid piano by Marcks, rich oleographs, first-rate carriages and horse, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th May, 1890, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Middle Colaba, (opposite to the Post Office and next to J. R. Duxbury, Esq.,) the whole of the above household furniture, &c., &c. the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C. E.

Further part culars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 21st May, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building purposes, situated at Apollo Street, within the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable vacant pieces of land in one lot, and if not sold in one lot, then in two separate lots of 650 square yards each.

All that piece of vacant land or ground, situated at Apollo Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 1,309 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., on the west by a public road, called Apollo Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, and on the south by a public lane called Marine Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham in very good order.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-2½ goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built second-hand landau.
1 handsome fast-trotting bay Arab, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 mail-phaeton convertible into a wagonette.

On WEADNSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, teakwood and blackwood plain and open carved household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, oleographs and pictures. Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows, Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings in gilt frame, a first-rate large size French iron safe, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of M. H. Abbas, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 brand-new Madras-built miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 photographic camera 8 + 10, with "Hora and Torenthaite's lense and 1 cabinet-size lense with Sand's patent shutters.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st May, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD IRON, WOOD, &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock Premises on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old iron, wood, &c.

SALE OF OILY HARD WASTE AND SPINDLE BANDING.

ON FRIDAY, the 23rd May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned, ex-Baletta "Ratnaghiri."—

14-3 boras oily hard waste.
37 ,, spindle banding.

BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR, FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late B. Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. Rooms in Bombay, on SATURDAY Public Auction at their p.m.—

The substantially built bungalow situate in a central position at Mahableshwar, and known by the name of the Union House. It contains one drawing and one dining room, and 4 sets each of 2 bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, besides cookrooms, godown, coach-house and stables. The roof is of iron with zinc ceiling, the ground is about 33 guonthas, and includes a pucka-built well. The bungalow is occupied by the Government Telegraph Office, at an annual rental of Rs. 912.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 21st May, 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS..	per 1,000 Rs. 30	per 100 Rs.	3-8.
TRABUCOS..	,, ,, 35	,, ,,	4-0.
ROYALS	,, ,, 40	,, ,,	4-8.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have from the third day of May in 1890 transferred the whole of our business as General Outfitters with the stock in trade to Harry Clark and Company.

નાથુરશી ખેરાજ એનડ કું૦

i. e., NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co,
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVING taken over the business and entire stock in trade from Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., the business will be under the management of HARRY CLARK, formerly manager to Badham Bros., Calcutta, and late proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Patterns and Self-measurement forms forwarded to any part of India upon application.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
13, Medows Street.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

WISE MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN who have not PAID their PROMISED SUBSCRIPTIONS, are requested kindly to remit the amount to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

The undersigned will be glad to send a copy of the Memorial Committee's Circular to any friend of the late COLONEL WISE, to whom the Circular has by inadvertence not yet been forwarded. Subscriptions are limited to Rs. 15.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Honorary Secretary,
Wise Memorial Committee.
Lanowli, 12th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that Mr. T. WILSON of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER and Co. of Bombay, holding debentures of the Connaught Market loan, Nos. 15, 46 and 47A series for Rs. 500 each, originally issued in the name of Mr. W. H. VAUGHAN of Ahmednagar, will forward them duly receipted and stamped to the undersigned for payment, the period for 5 years for which the debentures were issued having lapsed on the 31st March last.

E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, May, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 50 tons of Scrap Copper and 80 tons of Scrap Brass, now lying in the Company's Stores, Parel, where the same can be viewed on application.

Tenders, must state the price per cwt; weighed over and delivered on the spot, the same will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th May, 1890.

RE THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS of the above Company are required on or before the 28th May, 1890, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the Liquidators of the said Company, at 24, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidators, are in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such times as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1890.

For the Liquidators.
S. R. MODY.
C. C. DALAL.
Managers to the Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming against the estate of GEORGE DRUITT, late of Christ Church, in the county of Southampton, in England, deceased, who died at Arabelle near Hyeres in France, on or about the 12th day of June 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 25th day of April 1890 by the High Court at Bombay to HAROLD ROBERTSON KING, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the offices of Messrs. King, King and Co., Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay, on or before the 9th June, 1890, after which time the Administrator will proceed to distribution of the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator—Dated this 5th day of May, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 8 lots of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 522 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned and be sent in, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, an 1 all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May 1890

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal up to 10th June, 1890, and opened at Noon, on the 11th June, 1890, for SUPPLY of 1,000 JHOOLS for PIONEERS MOUNTED INFANTRY (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March, 1891. The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement, in the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposited Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

C. BELL, Lieut., R. A.,
For Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 16th May, 1890.

NOTICE

IS here by given, that SEPARATE TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDU Land MADUT, respectively, in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July, 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on 1st proximo, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenders must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, and each Tender for Madut by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

6. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Custom, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, May, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

1. TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the property moveable and immoveable of the above Company situate at Chinchpoogly, in one lot.

2. The property consists of land measuring about 12,015 square yards and Buildings standing thereon, with Flour Mill Plant, Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill-gear and Millwright work, fixed, and moveable machinery &c., &c.

3. The Engines and Boilers are by Messrs. J. and W. Yates, of Blackburn.

4. The Flour Mill Machinery is by Messrs. Ganz and Company, Limited, of Buda-Pesth.

5. Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Imperial Flour Mill" delivered at the office of Messrs. James H. Latimer & Co., No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, not later than 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1890, after which date no Tender will be received.

6. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

AUG. MAHLER,
S. BURJORJEE,
Liquidators, Imperial Flour Mill.
Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner various other great poets: by W. E. H. PEIRCE. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharmacy of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or references for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
[illegible]	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SMABOLDT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC	Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
No. 1 Claret	15 8	17 12
,, 2 ,,	18 8	20 12
,, 3 ,,	20 12	23 0
,, 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
,, 2 ,, (Golden Fleece)	20 12	23 8
,, 3 ,,	25 0	27 0
Port	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
,, 2 ,,	20 0	22 8
,, Porphyry	25 0	27 0
Chablis	18 12	21 8
Champagne Golden Fleece	45 0	49 0

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards. Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

W. CROWDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS: 1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

BOON TO MEN

A Whosoever from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED.—REAL GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERY GOODS, Consisting of Dress Fronts, Table and Chair Covers, Table Mantle Borders, &c., &c.

Trial order solicited.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and jail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months... ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dores St eet, Whitefriars London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—36, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £186,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. K. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	985
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	910:0922
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	389
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
In Liquidation.	1,000	500	500	15	...
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
In Liquidation.	1,000	500	500	20	50 nom.
Angio-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co' Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	885
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	890
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	524
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	100	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	1,000	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	25	12½	250
swraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	600
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	119
Luknidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	770
Madras United.	300	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,155xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,530
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Prince of Wales	1,250	6 0	1,330	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,900	100	100	25	1,595
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soondercdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	330
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	435
Queen Mills	8 0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	970xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	330
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	103½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	all	do.	421

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	210 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	140
BackBay Baths	500	5	50	10	130
Badhan Pile	5,000	10	10	11	138
Bapty Bros	6,625	20	18	Nil.	56
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,200	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	810
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,375
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	240
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	98
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	50	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	1 650 ex t div.
In Liquadation	1,000	50	5	Nil.	40
Cooper, Madon	3,000	100	10	Nil.	5
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	..	17½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,00	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co.Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25½	395
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	0
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200	...	
M. M. Mody & Co.	2,500	200	200	Nil.	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	210
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	380
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2 500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	8½	290
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Treacher and Company, 4-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Sirsa (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Gwalior (s), from Hongkong; Imperator (s), Trieste; Karagola (s), Karachi; Po (s), Genoa; and Busheer (s), Marmugoa, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nubia (s), for Marseilles; Kapurthala (s), Marmugoa, &c.; City of Agra (s), Liverpool; and Aislaby (s), Antwerp.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ibrahim Hajee Abdoola Curreem, residing at Kambakur Street, reports that a servant of his absconded on Monday, with property worth Rs. 773.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Po entered the dock on Monday; and the s. s. Busheer, s. s. Gwalior, and s. s. Imperator, yesterday; the s. s. Simla left the dock on Monday and the s. s. Nubia yesterday.

THEFT BY A COOLY.—Ismail Mahomed, residing at Kolsa Moholla, reports that a coolie, whom he entrusted with articles, valued at Rs. 140, on Monday last, absconded with the property. A portion of the property was brought to the Pydhownee Police Station subsequently by a man who stated that it had been left with him, but as the person who had left the articles with him did not return he brought the goods to the Pydhownee chowkey.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at De Lisle Road, respecting the death of a woman, Bhagirthee, aged 17 years. Deceased was the wife of a mill-labourer. She went amissing from her house on Sunday evening last. Subsequently her dead body was found floating in a well near by her house. The verdict was, "That the death of Bhagirthee was caused by her having committed suicide, by drowning herself in a well."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Chinchpoogly, respecting the death of a woman, named Kooshee, aged 35 years. Deceased, while attempting to cross the G. I. P. Railway line, near the Chinchpoogly Station on Monday, was knocked down and run over by a passenger train. The verdict was, "That the death of Kooshee was caused by injuries received by her having been run over by a railway engine, while trying to cross the line by going through the wire fencing of the line."

A FIGHT IN A POLICE CELL.—Yesterday Constable Nelmes charged a Hindoo, named Succaram Luximon and four others, before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court, with disorderly behaviour. The accused were members of two factions who were brought on Monday evening to the Dhobie Talao Police Station, and warned about their riotous conduct. After leaving the chowky both parties disregarding their admonition quarrelled again and fought. They were arrested and lodged in the lock-up, where they engaged in a free fight immediately after. The Magistrate, finding the whole of the accused guilty of the charge, fined them Rs. 3 each.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nolan charged Babia Jannoo, before Mr. P. Ryan, with three separate thefts of property, consisting of silver ornaments and copper utensils, of the collective value of Rs. 20, belonging to Bheema, a woman, residing at Dhobie Talao; Abba Jagoojee, a carpenter, residing at Girgaum Back Road; and another Hindoo, residing at Parel. The thefts had been committed within the past six months on three separate occasions. The accused was arrested, on suspicion, at Grant Road, on Saturday, and the greater portion of the stolen property was recovered from several Marwarree money-lenders at Girgaum, with whom they had been pledged by the accused. Babia Jannoo, on pleading guilty to the three charges, was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—A Hindoo lad named Luximon Dhondoo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Briscoe before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with being suspected of the theft of a bundle of clothes, which he had in his possession. From the evidence of the police sepoy who arrested Luximon, it appeared that the accused had tried to steal his dhotur while he was lying asleep early yesterday morning. There were five or six previous convictions against the accused, but as the Magistrate expressed his doubt as regards the offence Luximon was discharged.

DEATH FROM A NEGLECTED WOUND.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at Byculla respecting the death of a woman, named Ambee, aged 35 years. Deceased was a labourer, employed in sweeping the Haines Road Fish Market. About a week ago she fell down a staircase, and a glass bangle on her left wrist which was broken cut her left hand. She neglected the wound, which grew gradually worse, until she was seized with spasms on Sunday last, and died the following day. The verdict was, "That the death of Ambee was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall down a staircase."

A FRIEND OF KINGS AND PRINCES.—Moulavi Ahmed Hajee Burakh, a Mahomedan, yesterday appeared before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, and laid a charge of housebreaking and theft against Nunna Kulloo. The complainant, in his evidence, stated to the Court that he had been living as a Moulvi in Calcutta for the last twenty years, and had during his stay secured the friendship of kings and princes and nobles and police officers in the "City of Palaces." It was only about eight days ago since the complainant arrived in Bombay and took up his residence in the Bhendy Bazaar. During his absence from his new residence on Monday, the accused entered his rooms and broke off a padlock from one of the boxes. Laying hold of a quantity of cloth Nunna made off with it in the direction of Bhuleshwar. He was here arrested, and the stolen property was restored to Moulavi in Bhendy Bazaar. Nunna pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail by the Magistrates who informed the accused that he had committed a serious offence in breaking in a man's house and selling his clothes, which he had obtained by breaking open his box.

SAD DEATH OF A LEPER.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of Luximon Gunnoo, aged 35 years. Deceased had been a leper for the past five or six years. He was a mendicant, and generally sat near the Marine Line Station on its westward side. For the past ten or fifteen days he suffered from fever and cough. On Monday morning he was found lying in the verandah of the house of a Parsee, opposite the Park Market, unconscious, when Inspector Nelmes ordered a police sepoy to take him to the J. J. Hospital in a reklah, which was done. There the House Surgeon saw him and ordered him a draught, which was brought, but deceased could not swallow. The House Surgeon then ordered the policeman to take the deceased away as lepers were not admitted into the hospital. The policeman drove out of the compound of the hospital, intending to telephone to Inspector Nelmes, but before he could do so the unfortunate man died. The verdict was "that the death of Luximon Gunnoo was caused by leprosy. The jury are of opinion that lepers who are found very ill in the public streets should have a suitable asylum provided for their reception."

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AT CAVEL.—His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun paid his pastoral visit to the church of N. S. de Saude at Cavel on Sunday morning. Excellent arrangements were made for his reception. A large pavilion was erected in front of the church, and was decorated with flags and streamers. The interior of the church was also decorated, and the altar was beautifully dressed. His Lordship's arrival was announced by the Portuguese Union Band playing the National Anthem. The Bishop was received by the clergy and the confraternity with the usual ceremony, and having entered the church began the Low Mass. At the Gospel his Lordship preached, making reference to the Sacrament of Confirmation which was to be administered to a large number of boys and girls, whom the vicar of the church had previously instructed and prepared for the occasion. Having finished the Mass, the exhortation was concluded, being followed by Confirmation. The service terminated by a procession for the repose of the souls of the departed, his Lordship officiating at the ceremony. The band played some spirited tunes during the interval, and the Bishop left at noon, with his secretary, amidst cheers.

FAREWELL CONCERT AT IGATPURI.—A concert was given last Friday evening, in the Railway Institute by the members of the Temperance Association, assisted by the Misses Medcalf from Bombay, who kindly volunteered their services, and showed a good example to the Igatpuri young ladies. The concert was largely attended, more so than on any other occasion. The entertainment was in honour of Mr. Hunt, the president of the Association here, who shortly leaves this station to take over his duties as station-master at Bhusawal. Great praise is due to Mr. Hunt for the energy he has displayed in the cause of temperance, and the Association loses one of its staunchest members and most zealous officials. The programme was successfully gone through, for which those that did take part may be congratulated. It is a matter for regret, however, that sickness and the unavoidable absence of some of the vocalists, rendered an alteration of the programme necessary. It would be invidious to particularise all the items in the programme, but those sung by Mr. R. Hayter "The Mill Wheel," Mr. W. Nicholson's "Annie Laurie," "Love's Golden Dream" by Miss A. Medcalf, and the duet "Music and her Sisters Song" by the sisters Medcalf, deserve special mention, being ably assisted at the piano by Mrs. Nicholson.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN" OF INDIA.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says:—The "grand old man" of India has once again come to the front on his professional question—our Indian trade. He has been, as we all know and as he told his audience, an East Indian merchant and commission agent in England for about a quarter of a century. And if he speaks and writes upon economic questions—which form his *forte*, he does so with a correctness and title which he can call his own. It is always usual with the old patriot to begin with what they call the white side of the picture. Then there is invariably the intermediate stage of the black colour; and his last finishing strokes are the strokes of a painter who earnestly and effectively solicits the makers of the picture to make the suggested improvements with credit to themselves (Government) and advantage to the people. If an administration makes the 'dry bones live again,' that is really an ideal of Government. But still the several tissues do want some stamina to strengthen this new physiological theory of Mr. Dadabhai. That he may long be spared to India to champion the cause of her dumb millions, who have but of late begun to lisp like little infants for their wants and wishes, is the heartfelt prayer of all united India.

THE BHOWNUGGUR DEFAMATION CASE.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks:—The Bhownuggur defamation scandal has resulted in a fiasco. The accusers having failed to produce the promised witnesses for evidence in support of their charges, the Commission which had been sent out from Bombay under Mr. Justice Bailey's order, has ceased its sittings since the 12th inst. It is really a mystery. That must be a very audacious venture on the part of Brahmacharya Madhavanand, if he undertook the exposition of Bhownuggur politics on the mere insecure ground of hearsay stories and hollow talk. We believed there was something behind the scene. But so far as news has reached us we feel agreeably disappointed—agreeably, because we have a high opinion of the administrative efficiency of the State. But the sequel to these recent unseemly scandals of the Bhownuggur Durbar is truly praiseworthy. It is a healthy sign of the times that the loyal subjects of the Thakor Saheb have begun to feel their importance as public citizens. And the way in which these people exercised their right of citizenship the other day is very commendable. The stability of the state depends on the undisturbed happiness, contentment, and, above all, confidence of the rulers and the ruled. The resolution which they passed in the grand meeting held on the 15th inst. breathed that tone of loyalty and firm attachment to the person of the prince, which makes a new departure in the enlightenment of subjects under Native rulers. This demonstration will serve to keep a certain check on the sinister motives of designing combinations, and facilitate the course of general administration.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta has sent to England a vigorous protest against Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill, and in this respect they have followed some other Mahomedan organizations throughout India. They approve of Lord Cross's Bill, and do not wish for more. It is a great pity that the Congress should have missed an opportunity of uniting the whole of India on a rational and practicable plan of representation. At the Bombay sessions, Madras led the way under the masterful personality of the clever, radical Mr. Eardley Norton, and the whole of the delegates, not to mention an insignificant minority of dissentients, assented to his scheme of popular electorates. As we bear no ill-will to the Congress *per se*, we regretted this leap into the unknown, because we feared its effect would be to withdraw from the movement the sympathy of its discerning friends, and to scare away nervous people from supporting any of its proposals. Sir William Hunter, who contributed a year or two ago a series of sympathetic letters on the Congress to the London *Times*, has lately published in the same paper an article, stating clearly and forcibly his objections to the revolutionary scheme of the Congress to which Mr. Bradlaugh has agreed to stand god-father. It is to be hoped that the defections of such eminent men will teach Mr. Hume that he has gone too far in his zeal to bless India with representative institutions, and that it is time for the sake of "the cause" to beat a prudent retreat.

THE FIRE AT THE GORDON MILLS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses:—That is a costly catastrophe, the burning down of the ill-fated Gordon Mill. Fires in mills have of late been frequent; but it seems to be nobody's business to detect the real cause of the fire. In the case of the Gordon Mill the popular mind seems to suspect incendiarism. This may or may not be the case; but it stands more to reason—the causes assigned by Mr. Gostling in the columns of one of our daily contemporaries. Careless sweeping of floors, or even neglect of sweeping, is undoubtedly oftener than not a potent cause of fire. So, too, the "fly" that sticks in the ceiling of the mule room. The remedy proposed by that practical citizen is cheap and efficacious, and it is to be hoped it will be carried out by all mill-owners. At the same time, we should like to know why they are still so backward in installing the automatic sprinklers. They are proved to be efficacious beyond the shadow of a doubt. A thriving mill up-country was saved thousands of rupees only the other day, owing to the installation of these sprinklers all over its main buildings. Again, one of the largest new mills under course of construction by a well-known Jewish gentleman has, we understand, arranged to fix automatic sprinklers. The insurance companies offer a reduction of 20 per cent. in their premium, and to us it is a matter of surprise that millowners should be still so careless of their interests as to fail to utilise this latest and most efficacious fire appliance. Its great utility lies in this—that it checks and controls the fire in its initial stage, thus rendering a conflagration almost impossible.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The *Rast Goftar* hopes the Corporation will not overdo its part in its zeal to make the Victoria Gardens "fashionable." When admission to the gardens was free to all, they were chiefly the resort and the delight of the poor. (How easily the poor are pleased!) The well-to-do classes who have gardens and pleasure-resorts of their own, have looked askance at an out-of-the-way place which was indifferently kept as a garden, and still more indifferently kept as a *menagerie* of about a dozen or two animals. Now the gardens are in a better condition than before. But since fees have been levied for the privilege of entering the grounds, we do not know if their popularity with people who can pay for their pleasures has appreciably enhanced. On this point, we share the scepticism of a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*. It would be very regrettable if the result of the fees charged for admission would be that those who can pay won't come, while those who can't pay are shut out. The Corporation may charge fees for certain days in the week. But the fees must always be moderate, and on certain days not more than a pice or two per head. At least, fifteen days in the month, including all Sundays, the gardens should be thrown open to the multitude without any charge. The Victoria Gardens is the only place of public resort belonging to the Municipality which is worth speaking of, and it must not be made quite inaccessible to the poor. Not that the Corporation has any wish to do so. But we may as well ask them to guard against their drifting unconsciously into a policy which may deprive the poor of their only pleasure-resort.

The *Guzerati* remarks:—Critics often blame Government for their unsympathetic treatment of the grievances of the subject population. But the way in which the Municipal Corporation of this city sometimes disregards public opinion, is also no less deserving of condemnation. When the question of charging fees for admission to the Victoria Gardens was mooted, it was pointed out that on Sundays no fee should be charged in the interests of the countless labourers who cannot visit the gardens on weekdays. The suggestion was not accepted by the Corporation, and its resolution has practically resulted in the exclusion of all poor servants and labourers, with their families, from the Gardens, as they cannot leave their work before five, and, in some instances, before six in the evening. We were almost alone at the time in protesting against the justice of demanding fees on Sundays, and we are glad the subject has again come up before the Corporation. It is to be hoped the members of this enlightened civic body will cancel the existing rule, and generously provide for the amusement and instruction of the classes most in need of them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Aislaby, 1,779 tons, Captain P Dennis, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain A P Turner, cleared yesterday for Marmugoa, &c, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain John Bellwood, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Gwalior, 3,014 tons Captain F Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Imperator, 2,441 tons, Captain C Bechtinger, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Heatb, and 41 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Thompson, Mrs McGuire, and 196 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo. She will sail to-day for the same port, with a general cargo, Col and Mrs Tupico and child as cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE City Line steam-ship City of Agra, 2,133 tons Captain W M Grieve, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Nicol and infant, Mrs H T Onraet, Master F Onraet, Master G Onraet, Mr J Onraet, Mr and Mrs F W Shallis and child, Mr Wingrove and child, Surgn P C H Gordon, Mr and Mrs J B Aston, Captain C Morris, and Mr H T Onraet.

THE Italian Mail steamer Po, 1,531 tons, Captain Anfosso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs T. de Serpo, Mr. and Mrs. Tupico and child, and 30 deck. The same steamer will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Eduljee Nanabhoy one woman and four children, and 68 deck.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Nubia, 2,319 tons Captain T G Knox, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Aba, Mr Ardeshir Bomonjee, Major Begbie, Surgn-Major Evans, Lieut Stable, Mr and Mrs Leuthardt and three children, Major Lamb, Captain Richardson, Mr and Mrs Winton and two children, Captain Woolright, Col and Mrs Strong and infant, Mrs Gould, Mrs H Clark, Mrs Hill, Miss Hopper, and four deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Agra	2133	Grieve	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Malacca	...	...	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Sculptor	350	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Strathesk	1151	Walker	D	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Aislaby	1799	Dennies	F	Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bedowin	1231	Goldsworthy	H J	K Nixon & Co.
,, Longstone	1145	Thompson	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Durham	2130	Mathias	L	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sultanut	2414	Webber	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Huzara	1537	Campbell	N	B I S N Co.
,, Inculva	1453	Heimburg	P	J Morrison.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Po	1531	Anfosso	3	F Bazzoni.
,, Nizam	1615	Andrews	4	P & O Co.
,, Clyde	2138	Parfitt	5	P & O Co.
,, Germania	1948	Thomas	6	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Melpomene	1936	Valluschinq	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Etolia	2091	Gill	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, Indrapura	2510	McGill	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Romola	1392	Merrifield	16	J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
,, Karagola	597	Tice		B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Sirsa (s)	Bellwood	Calcutta. April 21.
20	Gwalior (s)	Cole	Hong-ong. May 1.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste May 3.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, May 17.
	Po (s)	Anfosso	Genoa. May 1.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Nubia (s)	Knox	Marseilles.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Marmugoa, &c.
	City of Agra (s)	Grieve	Liverpool.
	Aislaby (s)	Dennis	Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde for China, &c.
,, Po for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Busheer, Rothwell, Mormugoa.
,, Karagola, Tice, K. Coast and Kurrachee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Muspratt-Williams, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

MAY 19.

Gordon, Surgn, Ms, Medical Staff, en route, from Secunderabad.

Damania, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, station leave, from Ahmedabad.

Henderson, Lieut, 24th Bo Infy, on leave, from Rajkot

MAY 20.

Garstin, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Umballa,

Sarudor-Vety, Surgn, Bo Vety Dept, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Gordon, Surgn, Ms, Medical Staff, on leave, to England

Sarudor, Vet Surgn, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Kirkee.

MAY 21.

Muspratt-Williams, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN,
Commanding Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps.
Bombay, 21st May, 1890.

By permission of the Officer Commanding the District, the Regiment will *not* take part in the Queen's Birth-Day Parade on the 24th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE,
Officiating Commandant.
Bombay, 21st May, 1890.

Leave of absence for four months from the 16th instant has been granted to Gunner W. Crowder.

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Offg. Commandant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 17.)

Mr. W. E. T. Bennett, Ex Engr, temporarily transferred to Baluchistan, is posted to the Loralai Divn, which he joined on forenoon of 1st inst.

Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, Ex Engr., Loralai Divn, is transferred to the Peshin Irrigation Divn.

Mr. A. Leventhorpe, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, is appointed to the charge of the Loralai Divn.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut W D Daunt, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Surgn A. S. Faulkner, F. R. C. S., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), returned from special duty with his Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar, and resumed medical charge of the Ulwar Agency, on the afternoon of the 30th April.

Col N R Stewart, BSC, Commandant, Merwara Battalion, is granted sixty days' privilege leave.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER HOME.—Of all the petty annoyances incidental to life in India, none are so trying to the temper or so conducive to the multiplication of Adjectives as PRICKLY HEAT. Friction by hand or friendly posts and corners relieve one moment to make it worse the next, and were it not that KEMP & Co. provide a remedy for every ill, and PRICKLY HEAT in particular, life would be unbearable. Their "COAL TAR" SOAP at 12 as. per packet of 3 tablets, if used daily, soothes the irritability of the skin, and makes life worth living again.

For those who prefer a Dusting Powder, KEMP & Co.'s THYMOLITE at Re. 1 per box is admirable, and wonderfully efficacious.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 12.

SATURDAY, the 24th May, 1890, having been fixed for the celebration of the Birthday of her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, Royal Salutes will be fired at all Military Stations

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs, can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST ARRIVED from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish. Also Dried Ginger Preserve.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLD FRIENDS and New Friends—and even No Friends—are all heartily invited to the ALFRESCO.

WANTED, a SMART PARSEE LAD to Assist in Dubash work. None need apply above 25 years of age.—EDWARD BATES and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—WANTED, Two Smart BILLIARD MARKERS. Apply personally to Dr. J. PARKER, Honorary Secretary

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, an Experienced man of good family. Apply by letter with testimonials, stating salary, to PHIPSON and Co.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES AN engagement as Governess, or useful Companion. Hill Station preferred. Good references. Apply to E. L., care of this office.

CUMBALLA HILL.—A gentleman living at "Altamont" will be glad to meet with another or a married couple to share expenses till October. Apply to No. 1, care of this paper.

CRICKET.—Our all-cane handle Bats at Rs. 5 and 7 are really exceptional value and can be strongly recommended for Club use. R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

CRICKET BALLS.—Dark's played at Lord's, Rs. 3-8; Duke's Crown, Rs. 3-12; Match Rs. 3-6; Lily Whites, Rs. 3-10; Page's Match. Rs.3-4; Spikes, annas 10; I. R. Handle-cover annas 12.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

WANTED, an experienced European CUTTER for a first-class Tailoring Establishment in Madras. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to MOSES & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona, will re-open on 5th June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,062. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS. Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDIONS, with Harmonish Clock-work and Dampers, with 8 bells, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GLYCERINE.—Chemically pure S. G. 1·260, 28lbs. tin, 10 annas per lb; 1 lb. annas 12. Ether for Ice Machine, Re. 1 per lb. St Jacob's Oil Rs. 16 per doz.; Re. 1-10 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, Rs. 7-8 per doz.; Rs. 2 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., MINT ROAD Fort

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD,
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at
ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883 34. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

THE STARLEY ROVER
BICYCLE and the ROAMER
TRICYCLE are the FASTEST,
LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST
Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly.
New Catalogue on application
at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)
CAPITAL £1,000,250.
THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.
Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

MILNER'S Fire-Resisting SAFES.
MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.
FAIRBANK'S Standard SCALES.
All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ¼ oz. to 2,500 lbs.
FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.
Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

THE price of Bar Silver remained at 47½d. per oz. in London yesterday; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher for Fours, and 1¼ dearer for 4½ per cents, at £78 and £81, respectively. Consols advanced ⅛ per cent., say to 98½; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ dearer at 108 ¾. In Paris, French Rentes were ½ per cent. higher at 90; Exchange on London had declined 1½ centime to 25·13½.

No fresh news is to hand by wire through Reuter regarding General Produce. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, both generally and for Surats, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, of which ten per cent. were East Indian, 6½d. was still the spot price of Mid. American; and quotations for Surats come unchanged, excepting that for Fully Good Broach, which is given as 5 ¾d per lb. American Arrivals were 1·32d. higher in all positions to August-September; but the new crop quotation was unaltered at 6 7-64d. for September-October deliveries. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales. The Manchester Market was very firm, but with only a small business passing.

In New York, the spot price advanced yesterday ¼ cent, say to 12½ cents; while August Futures were 15 points higher, at 12·14 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the total figures from the beginning of the season now compare as follows with those of the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.	5,000	1,900	4,000
Two days' do.	6,000	3,000	7,300
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,685,000	5,415,700	5,331,300

The feeling in our local Cotton Market to-day was less dull, but was still quiet, with business upon about the same moderate scale, and prices generally unchanged. The reported purchases sum up about 1,500 bales, of which a third were of Untni, at Rs. 188-9½; the balance consisting in about equal proportions, of Sheagaum, at Rs. 193; Bengals, at Rs. 187; Bhownugger, at Rs. 192-210; and Akola, at Rs. 190; and a little Compta, at Rs. 191 per candy.

WHEAT continues to be neglected by shippers, and only a small business has transpired to-day, while prices in presence of liberal supplies, have further receded half an anna per cwt. in a dull market. We now quote.

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-5-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	" 4-4-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-4-0	"
Red Delhi.....	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-3-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-3-0 to Rs. 4-3-6	"
Hard Red	" 3-12-6	"

SEEDS.—From steady this market has become quiet, and transactions have been upon a moderate scale, but we make no alteration in the price of any kind.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,276 bales.
Wheat	122,760 cwt.
Linseed	26,041 "
Rapeseed	7,447 "
Gingelly	3,711 "
Poppy Seed.....	5,023 "
Groundnuts	2,123 "
Castor Seed	5,272 "

FREIGHTS are firm. The "Inishowen Head" (s), just arrived, has been fixed at 20s. per ton; and the "Staffa" (s) has been berthed for Trieste and Venice at 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling this morning, with 1s. 6 1-16d. available for ready Telegraphic and for a short time, at intervals, 1s. 6 3-32d. for Bank Demand. The tone has since been steady, though, at closing, perhaps a little quieter, pending the receipt of further information from the other side. Some three months' sight Francs were sold at 1·91½ by a Bank, for June delivery. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 6 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 6¼d.	"
Credits "	...1s. 6¼d.	"
Francs "	...1·91½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been an unsettled market though, upon the whole, some advance has been established on yesterday's closing rates. Fours for cash advanced in the earlier part of the day to 103 5-16; for the coming account to 103⅜; and for June at 103½; but thereafter the feeling became weaker, and 103½ became the price for Money and Account, and 103 ⅜ for the June settlement, at which the market closed. 106 is now the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in Cotton Mill scrip to-day, and we report an advance of Rs. 25 in Hindustan; of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Jivraz Balloo, Khatao Macunji, and Queen; and of Rs. 5 in Framjee Petit. People of India, on the other hand, are Rs. 30 lower, and Empress have declined Rs. 5 at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue and Rs. 5 in the third, at Rs. 3,375, and Rs. 840, respectively.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been very firm but small business.

Good Dhollera.....	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	90
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. "	81
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver.....	47½d. per oz

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable restored.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian frontier.

Cable Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo) on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond, can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	20	12	40	...	59
Suez	20	2	45	...	30

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 20th May, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	53	...	8
" Kurrachee ...	...	32	...	2
" Madras...	...	40	...	4

Difference in longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON—April 30, at Mhow, the wife of Major R H Morrison, 18th Hussars, of a son.

ROWLEY—May 8, at Agra, the wife of J. Rowley, S.M.D., of a daughter.

SPARLING—May 2, at Glenoak, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain J P Sparling, Assistant Commissary General, of a son, prematurely.

DEATHS.

PINDER—May 7, at Chamba Clara Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of M Richard J P Pinder, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Puniab.

SHAH—April 14, at Calcutta, Mohamed Abraham Shah, of the Mysore family, aged 28.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890.

A TELEGRAM which reached us yesterday indicates that Mr. Justice Scott has not been long in arriving at a general conclusion respecting the work for which he was invited to Egypt. It will be remembered that the learned Judge's mission has relation exclusively to the local tribunals, which have been described as the one great failure in the work of reform which has been carried out in Egypt since the deposition of Ismail Pasha. Both Sir Raymond West and Sir Benson Maxwell have done their best to bring about an improvement in these Courts. They have failed, but nobody blames them for their failure, the causes of which seem to lie, not in defects in their constitution, but in sheer badness of material. The best system in the world may fail when the men who are appointed to work it are untrustworthy and inefficient, and it seems that Mr. Scott, who knows these courts well, and knows the character of the people from whom a judiciary would have to be chosen, intends to seek for a remedy less in constitutional changes than in guarantees for the capacity and integrity of the *personnel* of the mixed tribunals. He is of opinion, the telegram tells us, that no change of system is required, but that what is wanted is a guarantee from Government of the freedom of the courts and of the honesty of the Judges. This finding simplifies matters without greatly reducing the difficulty of the task. It is always so much easier to design a perfect constitution than to prevent imperfect men from spoiling it, that Mr. Scot's estimate of the requirements of the case scarcely minimises the difficulty, and we shall be curious to learn how the Egyptian local tribunals of the future are proposed to be guaranteed against corruption and irregularity. The work which he has taken in hand is by no means one of strictly local concern. The local tribunals of Egypt are passing through a period of probation, and upon their purification and satisfactory working it will depend how long the present special jurisdiction for foreigners which is exercised by the Mixed Tribunals will continue. These latter are the creation of a period of transition. They stand half-way between the old Consular Courts, which were constituted under the Capitulations, and the purely local tribunals in which it was intended that their jurisdiction should ultimately be merged. They are not permanent any more than the British occupation is permanent, but in the present state of things the one is as necessary as the other, and England can no more consent to defective and doubtful tribunals exercising jurisdiction over foreigners than she could have consented to the unreformed and unreliable army of Egypt being left to defend the frontier unaided against the Mahdi. The abandonment of a claim to special jurisdiction must be dependent in Egypt, as in Japan, upon the trustworthiness of the local tribunals. In Japan the Government have for some time past been endeavouring to persuade the European powers that the need for maintaining special jurisdiction in the Consular Courts has passed away. The tribunals, we are told, are manned by judges of competence and integrity, and the laws that they administer are represented as being up to the highest juristic standard. The English Government have been slower than some of their neighbours to yield to these arguments. But the principle which should guide their conduct whether in Egypt or in Japan is indisputable.

If the work of judicial reform in Egypt has been slow and difficult the same, happily, has not to be said of the financial reconstruction of the country. A recently issued Parliamentary paper contains a report on the financial situation from Sir Evelyn Baring which is perhaps the most satisfactory that has been given under the present *regime*. The revenue was in excess of the estimate, and the expenditure was below it, the net result being a realised surplus of nearly £200,000. A similar surplus is anticipated in the current year, but for reasons connected with the sudden resolution of the French Government to co-operate in the scheme for the conversion of the debt, calculations for 1890 are liable to disturbance. However the budget may be effected by this cause, nevertheless, conversion in any form will tend to the advantage of the Egyptian finances. Sir Evelyn Baring's memorandum in fact, to a large extent, constitutes a plea to the Powers to lighten the burden of the Egyptian taxpayer by co-operating for the conversion of the debt. While the liabilities of Egypt are as heavy as they are, no possible improvement in the finances of the country can be other than relative. India, with a debt little exceeding one hundred and seventy-millions, is free from anxiety in comparison with Egypt, which with a revenue of little over nine millions, has a debt exceeding one hundred and three millions, the annual charges on which amount to four and a half millions. Taking tribute and interest together the "home charges" of the Egyptian Government represent 53 per cent. of the actual revenue. But these, unlike some of the home charges which bear so heavily upon the Indian Government, are not an irreducible minimum, and the chances of lightning them have greatly improved since M. Ribot succeeded M. Spuller at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Amongst the chief elements of soundness in the accounts is the reduction of expenditure under the head of the floating debt, an item which indicates that extraordinary expenditure, the fruitful cause of irregularity in so many budgets, is kept well in hand. The tobacco duty shows a considerable increase, both upon the imported weed and upon the cultivation of the plant by the fellahs themselves. Sir Charles Dilke bases one of his strongest arguments for the introduction of the tobacco duty into India upon the success with which the Egyptian Government collect a special tax upon the land set apart for tobacco culture. The proceeds of this branch of the duty were last year £79,000 in excess of the year before, and the fact is deserving of notice. The improved situation of the Egyptian fellah is best indicated in the figures in the Budget which show that the *corvée* is being gradually done away with in Egypt. It has taken some time, and the relief is not even yet complete. The severest condemnation passed upon M. Spuller's refusal to agree to the conversion of the Privileged Debt was that he was thereby standing in the way of the full release of the Egyptian peasantry from this burden of forced service. His successor seems disposed to do something to wipe out the reproach.

When Sir Evelyn Baring wrote his despatch there were no indications of the complete change that has come over the dispositions of the French Government in regard to the Egyptian debt since M. Freycinet came into power. M. Ribot is willing not only to consent to the conversion of the Privileged Debt which England and the Powers asked for, but also to the conversion of the Domains Loan and the Daira Loan, which they had not asked for. And what is more, nothing is heard of the withdrawal of the English army of occupation being made a condition of French consent. This is remarkable, and though we have no right to suspect the sincerity of M. Ribot's offer, there is the old-world distrust of "the Greeks," who "bring gifts," especially gifts, exceeding our desire and our expectations. The additional loans which the French Foreign Minister has marked out for conversion amount in the aggregate to about sixteen million pounds Egyptian, the Privileged Debt, which alone had been in question until recently, amounting to £22,000,000. The economy that would result from the conversion of the five per cent. Privileged Debt to a four per cent. stock was estimated, on the terms proposed, at £150,000, so that the larger measure suggested by M. Ribot would lead to a substantial relief to the debt charges. Sir Evelyn Baring, with no probability of conversion in view, calculated somewhat gloomily last February upon the burdens which would have to be borne this year, burdens which would fall mainly upon the poorest class of taxpayers, and which would be none the less felt because they represent expenditure deemed to be reproductive. Whatever the details of the French scheme of conversion may be we must welcome it if it is an honest and disinterested attempt to reduce the pressure of taxation upon the Egyptian fellaheen. Considering the low value of money in these days, it seems unreasonable that a country whose financial condition is as good as that of Egypt should be deprived of the benefit of its advancing credit, and should continue to pay five per cent. upon half its funded debt. If there is any reason for taking a lower estimate of Egyptian credit than Sir Evelyn Baring's, it is to be found in the not entirely encouraging account which he gives of the condition of Egyptian trade. The foreign trade of the country has fallen off—an unsatisfactory state of things in any circumstances, but peculiarly so in a country 45 per cent. of whose exports are represented by tribute and interest on debt. It is to be hoped that the prosperity induced by the promised reduction of the burdens of the Egyptian taxpayer will spare us from asking how long the financial soundness of a country can co-exist with its economic unsoundness. For it is obvious that the "somewhat marked tendency of trade to diminish," which Sir Evelyn Baring notes, cannot long continue without exercising its influence upon the best managed finances.

THERE is a Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai as there is a Chamber of Commerce at Bombay. But they have not at Bombay to deal with an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Czar of all the Russias, which, from an incident that happened the other day, must be a good thing for Bombay. It seems that a report became current in Shanghai that a convention was likely to be ratified between the existing Telegraph Companies and the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company, having for its object the maintenance of the present rates charged for messages to Europe, and virtually giving to these companies the monopoly of all telegraphic communication between foreign countries and China. The Chamber of Commerce, believing as most of us do that foreign telegrams ought to be cheaper than they are, took action through the China Association of London, and at the same time approached the diplomatic body at Pekin on the subject. We do not quite see where the intervention of the diplomatic body would come in in such a case; but as every member of that august corps, save one, replied as though he did not mind having been spoken to by a few poor trading fellows, that may pass. The exception was a certain Monsieur A. Coumany, who, in addition to being Russian Minister, seems to have no other claim to notice than his capacity for writing quite the grumpiest letter that ever emanated from a Legation. The always killing "which you have thought fit to address to me" leads off amongst M. Coumany's phrases of reproach, and then comes an expression of surprise at receiving "a voluntary communication which I never asked for," and a polite notification that "I have neither wish nor interest to be initiated into your correspondence with your friends." This would have made a sufficiently severe ending to a letter in polite discouragement of further intercourse. But the Russian Minister, with an ardent desire to show that even a presumed Tartar has the cheaper classics within his reach, gently whispers "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*" into the ears of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and tells them, too, who once said it and why it was said. Culture and commerce might have met upon more friendly terms, but the poor traders of Shanghai do not have a classic story told them every day, with a line of real Latin thrown in, and here they had a set-off against their snubbing which we hope they appreciated. M. Coumany, indeed, seems to have been really desirous to teach them something, even while he left it to their unaided instincts to find out how to write a polite letter. Diplomatic agents, he reminded them with the scientific precision of a paragraph in Grotius, have to render account of their actions to their Governments alone—not to Chambers of Commerce and people of low degree, we seem to read between the lines—though "naturally persons, strangers to this profession, may ignore the obligatory character of this principle." But M. Coumany's correspondents are frankly told that they must not look for many more choice letters of this sort. He is in ill health and is about to take leave. He hopes, nevertheless, that the fine traditions of diplomatic dignity which he has established in the Pekin Legation will be kept up by whoever succeeds him. "I have every reason to hope," he says, "that my successors will, no more than I have, admit, even on the plea of rumours or warnings, any interference in our affairs of service on the part of persons or institutions to whom, I think, no Government, no impartial man, would allow the right to interfere." The politeness of M. Coumany's methods of correspondence consists in this, that whereas a worse-bred man would have found the words "go to Jericho!" sufficient to express his feelings towards his correspondents, he has taken the trouble to convey that intimation to them in a letter which must have cost him much effort. The value of his letter consists in this, that it makes it no longer necessary to use Lord Westbury's exceedingly shocking metaphor when we wish to speak of some one who treats his neighbours very much *de haut en bas*. Those who have seen M. Coumany in the *rôle* of the polite letter-writer will forget the sardonic Lord Chancellor's figure of "the Almighty addressing a black beetle." It will be quite sufficient to think of the Russian Minister at Pekin addressing the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

IN his despatch acknowledging the Government of India's report on the Excise Administration, the Secretary of State approves the general policy of the Government in this matter, and he concludes by saying: "I anticipate that the discussions of the past two years (even though aspersions which I believe to be incorrect have fallen upon the Indian excise arrangements) will have done good by strengthening the hands of your officers and of the people themselves in their efforts to restrict within the narrowest limits the evils that are unhappily inseparable from the popular use of intoxicating liquors and drugs." An up-country commentator, who has never seen anything but perfection in the working of the Abkari Department and obstinate ignorance on the part of those who have criticised it, thinks this is much too mild a conclusion, and complains, "it is somewhat hard to be held up to reprobation for years as a villain of the deepest dye, and then, when your innocence is fully established, to be told merely that the experience is salutary; that though your character has been aspersed, the eloquent denunciations of vices you never practised may strengthen you in your virtuous resolve." This is all very well, but Lord Cross and his advisers know much better than to pretend that the Abkari Department is the one solitary branch of Indian administration which is to be shut off from criticism. If those who have congratulated themselves upon the crushing of Mr. Caine could have their way, the excise administration of India would be walled off from the public view, its critics would be for ever silenced, and the department would go on to the end of time with no one to question its proceedings or to doubt whether everything was for the best under the best of all possible administrations. It is not surprising that the Secretary of State, even with four hundred pages of apology before him, should hesitate to favour that course. Until Mr. Caine and a few sympathisers in India took up the question, no one cared for it in the slightest degree, and even those who have suddenly and unquestioningly echoed the official vindication of the department were as blind to its merits as they now are to its defects. The subject is one which is by no means inviting. It is full of technicalities, and everyone who has studied it has found that there is scarcely any branch of the Indian administration the principles and details of which are more difficult to lay hold of. It is the simple truth that if Mr. Caine and those who have worked with him had not taken up the question it would have enjoyed a long and dangerous exemption from public interest; dangerous because enormous potentialities of mischief are involved in any administrative arrangements the financial success of which is dependent upon a large consumption of intoxicants. There is too much political wisdom at the India Office to permit such a bullying of the critics out of the field as some of the unquestioning champions of Government in this country have tried their hands at. For the first time the Indian excise system has been brought within the area of unofficial criticism; and now that it is there a mere game of bounce played by people who never thought of the subject until they had a ream of ex-parte arguments to go upon will not remove it from public view. Lord Cross knows that well enough, and he has the good sense to recognise that public opinion has as much right to express itself in regard to Abkari as to any other of the operations of Government. If we take this Presidency alone we shall find that at the present moment an experiment of vital importance is being carried out. It will depend upon the success or failure of arrangements recently introduced into two Bombay districts whether radical changes shall be introduced into the excise methods operating in nearly every other district in the Presidency. Changes of this importance can scarcely be left entirely to the decision of an unwatched and uncriticised Government—a Government too which has recently admitted that one of its previous experiments in these same districts resulted in a disastrous failure. It is not "through fear of Mr. Caine and an ignorant House of Commons" that Lord Cross has refrained from censuring those who have expressed an opinion upon Indian excise. It is rather, we should say, because of his belief that there is no part of Indian administration which can be more profitably made the subject of independent criticism.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK, the Governor-designate of Ceylon, who arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the mail steamer Clyde, left for Poona by the G. I. P. Railway mail-train yesterday afternoon. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Havelock, Miss Havelock, Captain Pirie, aide-de-camp to his Excellency, a governess, and a maid, arrived at the Victoria Terminus shortly before 1-30 p.m., and left by the mail-train in a first-class carriage which had been specially reserved for the party. They were to alight at the Kirkee railway station; proceeding thence to Gunnesh Khind, whence they return by Thursday's night train, reaching Bombay early on Friday morning. The same day His Excellency leaves for Ceylon by the steam-ship Clyde.

THERE is a four-footed passenger on the Ferozepore-Rewari Railway, especially on the Kotkapoora Fazilka line, who is so well known to the railway officials that no one objects to his travelling even without a pass. The dog—for he is a dog—never leaves the railway premises when he gets out of any train, but is always the guest of the railway police at whatever station he likes to stop, and he earns his bread by spending the night under the goods-shed. Having enjoyed the hospitality of the police for a few days, he jumps upon any train that may happen to pass that way. The dog is known by the name of "Moti," and is fairly well bred.

THE following gentlemen were called to the bar on Wednesday, the 30th ult., at the Middle Temple:—Charles L. M. Eales, Bengal Civil Service; Colonel Aubane G. Fife; Alfred H. Laurence, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Harry B. Edge, University of London; Alick J. Tassell, B.A., New College, Oxford; Henry J. Staples, F.I.C., F.C.S., University of London; Frederick P. Lysaght, B.A., Exeter College, Oxford; Augustus J. Shears, B.A., Cambridge University; Nihal Chand, B.A., Punjaub University; Alfred H. Wildy; Ganpatrao Shravanrar Gaekwad; Beaufoi Moore; Frederick Low; and Francis O. Edlin. At a pension held at Gray's Inn, Lance Bentley was called to the bar.

QUOTING

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Sir Richard Temple in the House of Commons this evening presented a petition signed in vernacular characters by twenty thousand Mahomedans of Delhi and the Punjab against the introduction of the elective element into the Legislative Councils Bill.

THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDALS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Mr. Newton, solicitor, found guilty of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the Cleveland-street scandals, has been to-day sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDIA.

Mr. Provand, M.P. for the Blackfriars' Division of Glasgow, has given notice of his intention to bring before the House of Commons a motion regarding the long hours worked in the textile factories in India.

STRIKERS KILLED IN BOHEMIA.

A collision occurred to-day between the labourers on strike and the military at Pelsen, Bohemia, when five of the former were killed.

THE GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN COMPANY.

BERLIN, MAY 20.

The statement of accounts of the German East African Company shows that their operations for the past year have been carried on at a loss of eighteen thousand pounds.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Hamilton Gordon died yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

UNVEILING OF GENERAL GORDON'S STATUE.

LONDON, MAY 19.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Stanhope, and Lord Wolsely unveiled the Royal Engineers Memorial Statue of General Gordon at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham to-day.

GUNBOATS FOR ZAMBESI.

The British Government is despatching immediately two gun-boats of light draft to the river Zambesi.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS BANQUET.

The delegates of the Indian National Congress were entertained to-day by the Manchester Reform Club at a banquet.

Mr. Jacob Bright, who presided, said he thought the claims of the Congress were moderate, and it was desirable that they should be conceded.

Mr. Madvalkar described in detail why India needed representation, and quoted Mr. Maclean in support of his argument.

Mr. Bannerjee, in reply to Mr. Goschen's recent charge that the Indian reformers were in correspondence with the Irish American League, declared the assertion to be absolutely baseless, as only one, Indian, he said, had been known to correspond with the Fenians, and he was an Anti-Congresswallah and was recently quoted in the *Times* as such.

Sir W. Wedderburn also spoke, and all speakers gratefully referred to the late Mr. John Bright's services to India.

SOCIALISM.

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Wemyss praised a discussion on socialism and the tendency of the recent legislation in respect thereto.

Lord Salisbury said that socialism was a great mistake and implied the State taking upon itself the duties of the individuals. Nevertheless his lordship said the agitation indicated the existence of evils of which it was the duty of Government to remedy.

ANTI-CONGRESS PETITIONS.

In the House of Commons Sir Richard Temple presented an anti-Congress petition, signed by twenty thousand Mussulmans of the Punjab and Delhi.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

The number of Mahomedan signatures in Upper India that have been attached to petitions against the Congress is now forty thousand.

THE RANGOON-MANDALAY RAILWAY.

Two passenger trains are now run daily on the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway.

ASSESSMENT GRIEVANCES.

The complaints against the officers of the Lower Ganges Canal for wrong assessment are fifty per cent. more this year than last. The cause is attributed to carelessness of the officers and their subordinates.

THE BELUCHISTAN FRONTIER FORCE.

The *Morning Post* states that a new outpost with a troop of Bombay cavalry and a hundred infantry has been established on the Beluchistan Frontier at Hindubagh.

THE POST OFFICE DIRECTORSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

*ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

Mr. Kisch takes over charge of the Director-Generalship of Post Offices immediately from Mr. Fanshawe, who goes on furlough.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Becquet, the Engineer who was engaged on the construction of the Sukkur Bridge, is dead.

CENSUS ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Baines, the Census Commissioner, has gone to Rangoon to make preparations for the census until Captain R. C. Temple has finished his work in connection with the new Cantonment Rules, when he will relieve Mr. Baines.

*[Appeared in a portion of our yesterday's issue.]

CONGRESS MEETINGS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, MAY 20.

The next Congress election meetings have commenced at the Julgaum taluka. The meeting held on Sunday was attended by five hundred representatives, and Mr. Madharao Ramchandra Deshpande presided. Thirty-seven representatives were elected for the district meeting.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 9th May, left here for Bombay at 11 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Thibet (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 20.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived at Zanzibar on Sunday, the 18th instant.

COLOMBO, MAY 20.

French mail steamer Zangtse from China arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, MAY 20.

H. M. S. Pigeon from Colombo arrived.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 3.

ALTHOUGH, as I anticipated last week, the good old Corporation of Dover did succeed in presenting an address of congratulation to Henry Morton Stanley—whom, by the way, they called "Mortlake"—on board the steamer by which he had come from Ostend, the ceremony, which was in every sense warrantable, laudable, and in accordance with the ancient and historic traditions of the town, was robbed of half its dignity and half its significance by the general stupidity of the arrangements made for the reception of "Stanleius Africanus," and by the super-added dunderheadedness of the local police. There seems to have been a very disreputable kind of "scrimmage" on the lower pier, where many of the really distinguished people who had travelled from London were handled with disgraceful roughness by the obtuse Dogberries on duty; and when the Mayor and Corporation had done their brief spiriting, the police absolutely "ballooned" Stanley into the train more as though he had been a refractory prisoner whom they were bustling into the "Black Maria" than an honoured guest whom they were conducting to his carriage.

***

The affair was badly managed from beginning to end; and the fiasco was mainly due to the absurd hurry shown to get Stanley to the metropolis. He should have been "timed" to arrive at Dover at noon. Then the Corporation would have had ample leisure to conduct him to the Town Hall, or at least into the coffee-room of the Lord Warden, where the speechifying might have been got through "decently and in order." Why do not municipal authorities on similar occasions entrust the entire stage management of the pageant to Mr. Augustus Harris? And if that skilled *impresario* had insisted on Stanley careering up Snargate Street on a white horse, what harm would there have been in the display? Too histrionic, you may object. Well, in the opera of "Masaniello" the hero at the end of the second act certainly makes his appearance on a snow-white charger; but, then, is there not a White Horse of Kent?

***

A few "more last words," not from Mr. Baxter, but about Dover; and they are words which may interest Sir William Fraser when he is revising the proofs of the next edition of his interesting monograph on the Hero of Waterloo. I wrote a few days since, not here, but in "another place," an article on the subject of collars and cravats, in which I incidentally alluded to the narrow, white neckcloth, without a bow, but fastened behind with a silver buckle, worn in civilian garb in the later years of his life by the Great Duke. A correspondent, writing from Whitfield, Dover, tells me that my description of the ducal neckcloth is correct, and that he himself had the honour of supplying the fabric of which the cravat was made. It was of the finest handspun French cambric spun by the girls and women in the employ of a firm at Valenciennes in France. This particular material seems to have become obsolete. The Duke, when he was "in residence" at Walmer, used often to pay a visit to my correspondent, who was in business at Dover. French hero-worshippers have long since rescued from oblivion the names of the breeches-maker, the bootmaker of Napoleon the Great. Why should we not try to discover the identity of Wellington's tailor? Who, in particular, made the famous buckskins which he wore at Waterloo? Was it Francis Place, of Cockspur Street, afterwards notorious as a Radical politician?

***

Mr. Kennan, in the *Century Magazine*, has drawn attention to the merry custom adopted by the Russian censors of the Press, of "blacking out," or obliterating by means of a stamp charged with printing ink, any articles or portions of articles in foreign newspapers sent "due North" which, in the opinion of the authorities, contain matter obnoxious to the Muscovite Government. The practice is a very old one in Russia. When I first went to St. Petersburg in 1857 I had the honour of making the acquaintance of the censor, who used to come to play billiards and drink Bavarian beer at a caravanserai where I was staying at the Hotel Heyde in the Cadetten-Linie, Vacili-Ostrof. I was quite unknown at the time; the censor had not the slightest idea that I had any connection with journalism, and I took care not to speak English to him. So in a short time we grew quite confidential.

***

This estimable *tchinovnik* was good enough to show me his effacing tools, which included, not only a stamp for "blacking out," but a kind of scraper—either a dog's tooth or an agate strigil, I cannot remember which—used for purposes of erasure. Thus, the offending passage was slightly moistened with a sponge, and the paper was rubbed with the strigil till the type disappeared and a completely blank space was obtained. Obviously this process was only feasible when the paper was stout enough to stand the required amount of friction. In those days the bulk of paper used was made from linen rags. In these it is made from an infinity of substances—grass, clover, straw, wood, and what not; and not many newspapers, I apprehend, would be able to undergo with impunity the ordeal of the censor's "scraper."

***

There is a capitally written "Celebrity at Home" in this week's *World*; the "celebrity" being Mr. Philip H. Calderon, R.A., in his habit as he lives in his studio at Burlington House. The distinguished painter was careful to explain to his interviewer that he, Mr. Calderon, was not a direct descendant of the famous Spanish dramatist and poet, Don Pedro Calderon de la Barca. "Not," continued Mr. C., "but I should be proud to have him as a lineal ancestor; but the good man—and he was really good and pious—was a priest, and was, therefore, never married. He was born, you know, in 1600, and was only a third cousin of my own direct progenitor."

***

Just so, Mr. P. H. Calderon; only the author of the "Autos Sacramentales" and of a hundred and twenty secular dramas to boot, had been for many years a dashing officer of cuirassiers; and he was fully fifty-one before he took orders. While our brilliant Academician was about it, he might have told his interlocutor the very curious origin of Calderon as a proper name. The founder of the family some time in the thirteenth century fell sick, and was supposed to have given up the ghost. A faithful servant, however, having some doubts in the matter, judiciously plunged the apparent corpse in a "caldron" or cauldron of very hot water; and the supposed dead Don, with a terrific screech, came to life again. Thenceforth the family called themselves "Caldron" or "Calderon," and their shield to this day bears five cauldrons proper.

***

I was the plaintiff a few days since in an action for slander, tried in the Queen's Bench Division, and—a rare thing with litigants—I am perfectly satisfied with the result of the trial. One Mr. Furniss, a comic artist of considerable talent, chose to go out of his way some time ago, in a speech delivered at Nottingham, to make certain grossly defamatory statements concerning me. I sued him for slander. He practically made no defence, but paid forty shillings into the court as full compensation, according to his thinking. That was not *my* way of thinking, and I went on with the suit. I would very willingly have accepted an apology had it been as public as the defendant's calumnies; but such an *amende honorable* he refused to make.

***

At the trial, my able counsel, Mr. Kemp, Q. C.—with whom was Mr. Reginald Brown—fully impressed on the minds of the jury the fact that I did not come into court with any idea of making money out of the defendant, but that I declined to accept the insulting *solatium* offered to me. Indeed, had I done so, I should have had to pay the defendant's costs from the time of his bringing the forty shillings into court. In my examination I swore that the allegations made against me were "wickedly and absurdly false." The witness-box was as open to the defendant as to me had he chosen to try to prove the truth of his statements or in any way to justify his conduct. He lacked the courage to tender himself as a witness; and all the other side could do was to put up to cross-examine me Mr. Lockwood, who made a few elephantine attempts to be funny, with the hope of turning the entire case into ridicule. The jury—a special one—gave a verdict in my favour, with five pounds damages, which was precisely what I wanted, since the damages "carried costs," and the defendant will have to learn, possibly to a very lively pecuniary tune, that slander is rather an expensive luxury to indulge in. I should advise him for the future to stick to his caricatures—which are really very clever—and leave me alone.

***

Lord Rosebery, at the County Council, has been taking up his parable against the bars and gates which afflict certain districts of the Metropolis, and which are "shut against the contagion" of the outer world "at 11 or 12 o'clock at night." His "Earlship," as a municipal functionary at Adelaide, South Australia, once addressed him, might have added that there are some bars and gates which are kept locked in the day-time, and for the opening of which, to allow carriages and cabs to pass, a tardy or a sulky lodge-keeper has to be summoned; which is a remarkably pleasant thing when you have to catch a train, and only a few minutes to catch it in. I know of one such gate between Mecklenburgh Street and the Gray's Inn Road, and another between Doughty Street and John Street, Bedford Row.

***

If the question of abolishing these gates and bars were brought before Parliament, the Commons would have perhaps no hesitation in making short work of the obstructions; but their abrogation would, I fancy, be violently resented in that other House, of which Lord Rosebery is himself so bright an ornament. The majority of the bars and gate-owners are the noble ground landlords of the West End and the West Central District. In Belgravia the noble owners give the public little trouble. It is about Bloomsbury and the Euston Road that they are most obnoxious.

***

At the same time, I am free to confess that if I were a London ground landlord, getting good rents from my tenants, I would stick to my bars and gates for the sake of my tenants and my rents, as certainly as, were I the occupant of a house in a gated and barred district, I would vehemently protest against the removal of the barriers. They mean peace and quiet in the night season. They mean protection of your tympania from the horrible noise of the railway vans—"Van-demons" Shirley Brooks used to call them—which go pounding at night and at early morn through thoroughfares which ought to be tranquil. I lived for a dozen years in an old house in an old square, my side of which was "no thoroughfare," and I can fully appreciate the blessings of gates and bars. My bar was the railing of the Foundling Hospital Garden.

***

A shockingly selfish argument, you will say. Aye; that is so. Many of us think ourselves mightily unselfish when we write or speak or agitate in favour of some ostensible reform; but let our own shoe pinch us, and wondrous, sometimes, is the outcome of egotism and the repudiation of altruism. While the Marquis Beccarie was correcting the proofs of his immortal work on the reform of the Tuscan criminal code, he did his best to bring to the gallows a poor devil of a servant who had stolen his, the philanthropist's, watch.

***

Signor Succi—"Water Succi" *Punch* thinks the self-starver should be re-named—has completed his forty days' fast, and his accomplishment of the feat leads one to ask whether fasting as a punishment might not be introduced with advantage into our system of criminal jurisprudence. The watery man at the Aquarium has shown that it is possible to go without food for six weeks; but he must have suffered terribly during the ordeal. Why should not a judge sentence a pickpocket to, say a week's, complete abstinence from food? A garotter might be doomed to a fortnight, and an armed burglar to a month, of the same penalty; while convicted defendants in breach of promise of marriage cases should be made to fast for the entire six weeks' term. But what if they died during the process? The gentleman in the Greek Joe Miller found himself confronted by that difficulty when he had brought his horse down to a diet of a straw a day.

***

Succi is not by any means the first person who has astonished the world by depriving himself of nutriment. In the middle of the eighteenth century there was a Scotch fanatic named John Scot, who, being worsted in an action at law and unable to pay the costs, took sanctuary in Holyrood Abbey and voluntarily fasted for thirty-two days. Subsequently he turned up at Rome and again fasted phenomenally, to the great edification of Pope Clement VII. and the College of Cardinals. His last appearance was in the pulpit at St. Paul's Cross, where he preached lay sermons against the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon. For this they thrust him into prison, where he fasted for fifty days; and "what his end was," writes the old chronicler Spotswood," I know not."

***

I suppose that in due course of time Lord Randolph Churchill's Anti-Liquor Bill, just brought into the Commons, will be shaped into a practical piece of legislation, and that when the Prohibitionists and the Local Optionists, the Compensationists and the Non-Compensationists, have settled their squabbles, some kind of Act of Parliament will be passed for making the lives of people who can drink a glass of beer, or wine, or grog, without getting drunk, miserable and uncomfortable. Our clubs will be registered, compelled to take out licences, and subjected to police supervision; refreshment-houses will be closed at 8 p.m., and altogether on Sundays; at the Mansion House banquets her Majesty's health will be drunk in ginger-pop, and the contents of the loving cup will be a pleasing mixture of oatmeal gruel, quassia, kerosine, and chicory. The good time is coming, and before it comes I hope to be comfortably settled down to spend the brief remainder of my days at Fiji or at Nelson, New Zealand, which last-named little town, when I was there, struck me as being one of the prettiest and cheerfullest places that I had ever seen in this wide world.

***

There was not much that was worth reading in the debate which followed Lord Randolph's lengthy and able speech, but one little item of curious social interest I noted in the remarks made by Mr. Bartley. "He was informed," said the hon. member, "that one or two steps leading up to a public-house would largely influence the trade of that tavern." Influence it for the worse I suppose Mr. Bartley meant. It is quite comprehensible that a confirmed toper prefers to be able to glide in and reel out of a "pub" without being at the pains of ascending even three steps. There is an American story—one of Senator Bayard's, I think—of a gentleman who, going to dine at a friend's house together with an acquaintance renowned for his bibulous propensities, noted that the "drinkist" was carefully counting the number of steps of the "high stoop" of the house where they were to be feasted. "What are you doing that for?" he asked. "I've got to come down again," replied the thirsty soul.

***

The Americans boast, and generally with reason, that the word "impossible" is not to be found—figuratively, of course—in their national dictionary. Still there is one thing that really seems next door to impossibility of accomplishment in the United States, and that is to get a convicted murderer executed. The wretch Kemmler, who was to have been electrified to death on Wednesday, has gained another surcease of doom, and has been reprieved in order that his case may be argued before the Supreme Court of the U. S. A.; his counsel maintaining that the form of capital punishment to which he was sentenced is a "cruel and unusual one."

***

Unusual it certainly is; nor is it altogether devoid of cruelty, either. Put yourself, in imagination, in the wretched Kemmler's place. How would you like to be strapped down in a kind of barber's chair with a cap on your head surmounted by an "electrode," and your feet secured to a wooden hassock, and an elaborate "arrangement in wires" completing a circuit through your organisation? Would you not much rather be hanged? The grim preparation, the passing to and fro of the gaolers binding you, and the "scientists" adjusting the apparatus of "electrocution." Would not all this be agony of the very direst character? And how would it be if the machinery did not act properly, or if the shock did not kill at once?

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE DEWAN OF CAMBAY.

THE trial in connection with the recent attempt on the life of Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, Dewan of Cambay, was held at Cambay on Sunday last before Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee Darukhanawalla, Sessions Judge, and two assessors. The prisoners, who were placed on trial, were Mahomed Peerbhoy, Hameer Valli, and Ratanchund Panachund, the first two being charged with attempted murder, and the third with aiding and abetting the offence. Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Nawab of Cambay; and Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, Bombay, represented Ratanchund, the other two accused being undefended by counsel. It appeared that the third accused was a mehta in the employ of Mirza Najoomkhan, the Nawab's brother; and the other two accused had made a confession before the Committing Magistrate, incriminating Ratanchund and Najoomkhan as the instigators to the murder.

Mr. Budroodin, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that, having gone through the deposition in the case and the confessions of the other two accused, he did not intend to proceed against Ratanchund, against whom there was no independent evidence to corroborate the statement of the accomplices and the learned counsel had therefore advised that the prosecution of Ratanchund be dropped at present.

Mr. Davar objected to this course. He said his client had been formally committed for trial at the Sessions; and if the prosecution had no evidence to convict him, he should be formally acquitted and discharged.

After some discussion, this proposal was agreed to on behalf of the prosecution; and Ratanchund was acquitted and discharged amidst the cheers of a large crowd of persons who had assembled in the precincts of the court.

The trial against the other two accused was then proceeded with, and resulted in their conviction. They were sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIP ON FIRE IN THE HARBOUR.

THE British India steam-ship Sirsa, a vessel of 1,691 tons, was towed into dock yesterday, having been on fire. On the 21st April last the Sirsa left Calcutta on a coasting voyage to Bombay with a cargo of cotton, rice, wheat, ginger, coir, yarn, chillies, &c. All went well until off Baddagherry on the 15th instant, when one of the watchmen on duty was alarmed to find smoke issuing from the main hatch. He at once called Captain Bellwood and the officers on board. On a search being made some cotton stowed away in the hold under the machinery was found to be on fire. Three hose were got in order, and were soon playing on the flames; but their task was by no means an easy one. The cotton must have been smouldering a long time before the fire was discovered, for the flames had spread over a considerable portion of the cargo, and it was several hours ere all danger of the fire attacking the vessel was past. Continuing her voyage the Sirsa made a short stay at Tellicherry. It was thought the fire had been got under control but about ten o'clock on Monday night, on anchoring off the Middle Ground, it was discovered there was still some fire in the hold. Yesterday morning the vessel was towed to Mazagon Bunder by one of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam launches, when the work of discharging the cargo was at once commenced. How the fire originated is a mystery, although it is supposed to have been caused by some friction of the machinery, a consignment of cotton, as already mentioned, having been stowed away near the boilers. The fire was still smouldering yesterday, and although little damage has been done to the vessel, it is feared that the cargo has suffered considerably. Until, however the work of discharging is completed, an estimate cannot be arrived at.

THE QUETTA HORSE HANDICAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed in a recent issue of your paper, a report of the second day of the Quetta races, in which your correspondent romantically informs your readers that Hero, who won the Horse Handicap, "was the horse which Lieut Harris, R. E., was riding when shot by a Pathan in February last." This is very pretty, no doubt, but it is a fable. The facts are as follows:—Lieut Harris in his fatal ride with Lieut. Rooke, Sind Horse, in pursuit of the Pathan thief, rode an Arab trooper of the Detachment Sind Horse, then at New Chaman. The date of the event was the 11th October, 1889. At this time Hero and his owner were in Kirkee. It is a pity that such romances as the one reported should get about; they cannot enhance the value of a horse or benefit his owner.—Yours, &c.,

CAVALRY.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Bhalchandra's letter in your columns to-day affords another encouraging ray of hope that the claims of the poor of Bombay to a free admission to the Victoria Gardens on Sundays will receive much fuller consideration and better justice than hitherto, at the hands of the Municipal Corporation, when the subject comes on again before that body for discussion. It is a very satisfactory feature in the discussion that Corporators like Dr. Bhalchandra and Dr. Mehrjibhoy Settna, who, from their extensive practice in Bombay, have rare opportunities of studying the wants of the people, have stood up in advocating the cause of the poor, who have the first right of free access to the Gardens, for whom they were more particularly intended, but whom it is now sought to drive out of them on their only available day of rest and recreation throughout the week. With regard to what transpired at the last meeting of the Corporation, I have one remark to offer to Dr. Bhalchandra and others of his opinion, who voted in favour of Sir Henry Morland's amendment to defer the consideration of the question for a month, pending a farther and fuller report, which it was the object of the amendment to require from the Standing Committee. If it be admitted as sound in principle that the Victoria Gardens should on no account be closed against the general, and more especially against the poorer, public on Sundays, there was no occasion whatever to wait for any further particulars in order to determine and agree to that question of principle. To those who, like me, are opposed on principle to shut out the masses from the Gardens on Sundays, all other questions of expense, or the scale of charges, or the income derived therefrom are superfluous, and the principle, if once admitted, should be carried out without further watch and wait. I do not mean to blame my colleagues in the Corporation for delaying this question. It is sufficient to have their sympathies enlisted on the side of the voiceless poor, who are in danger of being driven out from their only health-resort and only recreation-ground on the only day which is available to them for rest during the week; and I rest contented in the confidence of securing the full support of my colleagues to my proposal to keep Sunday a free day at the Gardens.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

May. 19.

THE Golconda Cavalry have been raised from 300 to 600 men—that is, to its full strength. It is the only regiment, remarks a correspondent, in the Nizam's service, of such strength. Captain Hassan Ali, the officer commanding the regiment, will probably be raised to the rank of major, and Major Afsur Jung, commandant of the brigade, of which the cavalry forms a part, will necessarily be raised to a colonelcy.

MR. JEREMIAH LYNCH, in a book of "Egyptian Sketches" just published, gives a view of General Gordon's character and conduct which is not quite the popular one. The wonder is not that his Khartoum expedition resulted in disaster, but "how statesmen ever came to entrust him with such a delicate, difficult, and important post." "He lost the Soudan and his own life when he might have saved both. He acted with the devotion. chivalry, and singleness of a Chevalier Bayard, but not with the wisdom and calm that should actuate the governor of a vast territory and turbulent, dangerous tribes. He sent eleven telegrams in one day from Khartoum to Cairo to Sir Evelyn Baring until the latter finally telegraphed Gordon to sit down and try to embody what he wanted in one telegram, and it would be done. He kept continually asking for instructions, and at the same time implied that he would only obey those that he indicated ought to be given him. We can easily make heroes of men who bravely die without deserting their place, but it is well to consider also whether they died wisely at well as bravely.

THE BILLIARD SALOON TRAGEDY AT POONA.

THE three privates, Banners, Foley and Edwards, of the Worcester Regiment, were on Monday morning placed before Major Newnham Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate, and charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Dondjee, a horse-keeper, on Thursday last, in a billiard saloon near the Cantonment Gardens. Mr. Guider, Inspector of Police, conducted the prosecution. The three prisoners were defended by Mr. Xavier, a local pleader, who was instructed by the military authorities. Captain Thomas, the Adjutant of the Regiment, to which the accused belong, was present in Court to watch the proceedings. The Court-house was crowded with a large number of spectators, including several Europeans.

James Guider, said:—I am Inspector of Police, Poona Cantonment. I know the three accused now before the Court. They are privates in the Worcester Regiment. Their names are Banners, Foley and Edwards. I received information on Thursday afternoon that a native had been assaulted severely by some soldiers, in consequence of which I came down to the Police Station in Main Street, when I saw accused No. 3 in custody with other soldiers who are not before the Court now. I then ascertained that one Dondjee Raoji had been struck by one of the soldiers in a distubance in the street between the Cantonment Gardens and Main Street. He had been struck on the head with a rafter. I produce the rafter. It was pointed out to me as the stick with which the man had been struck. I made farther enquiries and ascertained that accused No. 1, Private Banners, was the soldier who had used this stick, and that it was he who had struck the deceased the blow. Accused Nos. 2 and 3, Foley and Edwards, I ascertained, were the persons who held Dondjee while he was being assaulted by No. 1. This man Dondjee had been taken to the hospital here before I arrived, and he died there shortly after 5 o'clock. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were handed over to me by the military authorities at about 10 o'colck the same night. I did not witness the affray myself. I was at home when I received information of the affair. I made enquiries regarding the cause of the affray, and was told that No. 2, Foley, with another private, named Harris, who is not charged, had gone out of the billiard room into a compound belonging to Abdool Hussain, next door, to commit a nuisance. There is no latrine attached to the billiard room. Abdul Hussain remonstrated with Foley, upon which the latter struck the former a blow on the chest with his clenched fist and knocked him down. Abdool Hussain is an old man, about 60 years of age. When he was struck he raised an alarm, which brought several people to his assistance. The deceased who was a ghorawalla in the service of Abdool Hussain, then seized Foley, who was then standing at the door of the billiard room. Foley and Edwards thereupon dragged deceased into the billiard room, and Banners struck the man with the rafter on the head. The rafter was in the room when Banners picked it up. It was with some scaffolding at the back portion of the billiard room, [Mr. Xavier reserved his cross-examination]

Mr. Rajana Lingu, a pleader, said he appeared for Abdool Hussain, the complainant in this case, as also for the wife of the deceased.

His Worship said that the present prosecution was one instituted by the Crown, and he could not therefore permit Mr. Rajana Lingu to appear for the prosecution unless the police chose to instruct him. His Worship had no objection to the pleader merely watching the case on anybody's behalf.

Abdul Hussain Khadurbhai said:—I am a contractor, and landed proprietor. I own a house which is next door to the billiard room in which the disturbance took place. I am also the owner of the building in which the billiard room is kept. There is a small compound in front of the house next to the billiard room. The compound is surrounded by a wall, with a gate. On Thursday last, at about 3-30 p.m., I was walking in the street, going in the direction of these houses, when I saw two soldiers coming out of my compound after having committed a nuisance there. I cannot identify both these men. I told them "This is not the place for you to make a nuisance." They replied "Jao." Another Borah was with me. His name is Peerbhoy Adamjee. He told the soldiers that I was the owner of the house. Upon that accused No. 2 struck me a blow on the chest, I fell down and hurt my right arm. I became insensible by the fall. It is Ramzan time now and I have to fast, so that I was very weak.

Cross-examined by Mr. Xavier.—There is no latrine to the billiard room; the building is not yet completed. I am building a latrine in the back yard. There is no scaffolding inside the billiard room, but there is some outside. I recognise the rafter now produced as being mine. It was with the scaffolding. I do not know particularly where it was lying. The house into the compound of which the two soldiers trespassed is vacant and under repair. My son-in-law picked me up when I was knocked down, and I was put to bed. My house is in Main Street. I do not know what became of the soldiers.

Re-examined by Mr. Guider.—I cannot say whether the billiard room was open or shut. I identify Foley. I never saw him before. The billiard room is kept by a Parsee.

By the Court.—I saw Foley again at 10-30 p.m. that same night, and I identified him then. He was with six or seven other men, and I picked him out. He was in his shirt sleeves, and had a hat on.

Peerbhoy Adamjee, said:—I accompanied the last witness from Main Street into the street in which the billiard saloon is, on Thursday last shortly after 3 o'clock. When near the billiard room, I saw two soldiers come out of the small compound attached to the house next to the billiard saloon. They had just committed a nuisance there. The old man remonstrated with them, and I told them the house belonged to the old man. The soldiers abused us and told us to "Jao." One of them, whom I identify as the accused No. 2, Foley, struck the old man in the chest with his clenched fists, and knocked him down. His son-in-law took him home. An alarm was then raised, and a crowd collected. The deceased ghorawalla then came up and I pointed out Foley to him as the person who had struck the old man. No. 2 was then standing at the door of the saloon. Deceased went up to him and seized him by the arm. No. 2 struggled, and another soldier came to his rescue. The deceased was dragged, with No. 2 into the saloon and was assaulted. The space between the two billiard tables was clear. Seven soldiers and two markers were in the room at the time. When I saw the deceased being struck I fled into the street. I did not notice any men bringing sticks into the place. Three soldiers ran away, and the remaining four were taken into custody. I was subsequently called to the police station that night, and there I identified Foley, Edwards, and Thomas Webb. I also knew a corporal had been arrested, but I cannot identify him in the Court.

Chinnoomutra Madray, billiard marker, said:—I am a billiard marker to Dosabhai, the proprietor of the billiard room behind the Cantonment Gardens. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, I was in the billiard room when 8 soldiers were playing billiards. I can identify the 8 soldiers. (Witness here pointed out Foley, Banner, Edwards, Dance, Harris, Webb, Thomson and Corporal Dixon.) Accused No. 2, Foley, went to commit a nuisance in an adjoining house belonging to Essubjee, another soldier having gone out for a similar purpose at the back, and the marker told him to go out, and so Foley went out and went to the adjoining house. Essubjee came and told him not to commit a nuisance. Foley then began to abuse Essubjee. Other soldiers then came to the door to enquire what the matter was. Then Foley struck Essubjee in the chest with his first. Essubjee then fell down and an alarm was raised. Essubjee's ghorawalla then came up and lay hold of Foley's hand, who was at the door. Another soldier, accused No. 3, Edwards, then came up and caught Dondjee's hand and pulled him into the billiard room. Banner then took hold of the rafter which was behind the door and struck Dondjee on the head. Dondjee fell down. His head bled freely. When Dondjee was struck there were 2 markers (including witness) and the soldiers present. Banner ran away immediately. Dondjee fell down, leaving the stick inside the room.

By the Court:—The space between the billiard tables was clear. I recognize witness No 3 (Peerbhoy Adamjee). When the soldiers dragged Dhondjee inside, witness No. 3 (Peerbhoy Adamjee), was standing on the step.

When Essubjee was assaulted the game of billiards ceased, and everyone went to the door to see what was up, and I saw Essubjee assaulted. I saw accused No. 2, Foley, committing a nuisance in the next house, from the window which looks on to the compound of the house, and when Esubjee and accussed No. 2, Foley, were having an altercation I was at the door. I was not then marking. A *chokra* was marking. The *chokra* was in service for the last month and a quarter. When the affray took place, Purshotum sent the *chokra* for the proprietor of the billiard room. He was sent to call the proprietor.

The case was then adjourned.—*Deccan Herald.*

BARON HIRSCH is believed to be the richest man in the world, and by comparison Colonel North, with his paltry seven millions, is a mere pauper.

THE CRAWFORD MAMLATDARS.

BELOW we give the text of Mr. Keyser's memorial to the Secretary of State concerning the treatment of Mamlatdars in the Crawford case:—

Enclosure No. 2.

To the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

The humble memorial of Alfred Keyser of her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service.

Sheweth,

That your memorialist has served 24 years in the Bombay Civil Service, and now holds the post of Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent of Satara, in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency, a district generally recognised second to none in importance, as its size, population, and political history make the duties of the head of it exceptionally onerous and responsible.

That your memorialist's appointment, therefore, is a sufficient testimony of the character he bears in the service, and of the estimation in which he is held by superiors.

That your memorialist has spent the whole of his service in administrative posts, and that his experience as a revenue and administrative officer is inferior to very few officers now remaining in the service, and entitles him to be considered capable of forming an opinion on the general character of the officers of the subordinate service and of the effect any action of Government will have on the mind of the public.

That your memorialist ventures, therefore, with extreme deference to address your Lordship on the subject of the immunity promised to witnesses in the Crawford case, and to represent the great dismay among all classes which your Lordship's refusal to uphold the guarantee in its integrity has caused, and the political danger which must follow any loss of faith in the word of Government; while, in the present case, the compensating advantages, although apparently sufficient to justify the course pursued, are, when the real facts, as known to the whole native public, are considered, absolutely illusory.

The central fact, as appreciated not only by all the administrative officers of both races throughout the Presidency, but, as far as your memorialist's opportunities have given him the power to ascertain, by the native public generally, is this: for many years it has been a matter of notoriety and general belief, accepted as absolutely true, and openly discussed in the native community, that the way to the Commissioner, Mr. Crawford's favour was to pay money, and that not only suitors and claimants whose affairs were under his consideration habitually did so, but that applicants for appointments, however strong their claims, could not get them duly recognised without such payment.

Like every one else, your memorialist was disinclined to believe these rumours when he first heard them, but soon after the commencement of his connection with Mr. Crawford (at the end of 1883) he had the strongest grounds for crediting them. Your memorialist was then Collector of Kolaba, in the Southern Division, of which Mr. Crawford was Commissioner. Mr. Crawford was away the greater part of 1884, but soon after his assumption of office his interference in matters connected with the Jinjir State and appointments made by him, together with the absolute unanimity of opinion which your memorialist found to be held on the subject by the few natives of position with whom he could approach the subject, turned his grave suspicions into certainty. Your memorialist was absent on privilege leave during the summer of 1885, but immediately on his return he applied by letter, and in a personal interview with his Excellency the Governor, to be removed from Mr. Crawford's division. Your memorialist, as he informed his Excellency, stated to the late Sir M. (then Mr.) Melvill, member of his Excellency's Council, his reasons for wishing to sever all official connection with Mr. Crawford in the most unreserved manner, relating what he has recited above, with all the details which he is now compelled to omit. Your memorialist believes that partly in consequence of his representations Mr. Crawford was moved to the Central Division, to which in the summer of 1887 your memorialist was transferred to act as Collector of Poona, and he was thus again immediately under Mr. Crawford. Your memorialist took some share in the earlier steps of inquiry which took place in 1888, as it was to him the Mr. Bhimbhai, whose letter to Government was the immediate cause of the action taken, first addressed himself, and it was he who in the first instance induced Mr. Pendse, Assistant Commissioner to Mr. Crawford, to give such information as his position enabled him to furnish. Your memorialist would here submit that so far from his statements charging Mr. Crawford with corruption involving himself in any trouble, they were apparently accepted by Government as probably, or at any rate possibly, well founded, and he was informed that similar information had reached Government from other sources. It was apparently deemed advisable to take no action on what amount to no more than a general report, supported although it was by appointments made by Mr. Crawford which your memorialist thought at the time, and still thinks, by themselves laid him open to the gravest suspicion.

Your memorialist made no statement in writing except one, with regard to the money paid by the Nawab of Jinjira, which he placed in the hands of the Chief Secretary to Government early in 1886.

Your memorialist has thus intruded on your Lordship's notice his own personal connection with the Crawford case in order to emphasize his position that Mr. Crawford had been in the habit of taking money from Mamlatdars and others from the time of his assuming the office of Commissioner. Whether the belief that

would be in Native eyes the most venial, and it is yet the custom in many Native States for the chief to take such presents as "Najarana" in making appointments.

Your memorialist is thus fully assured that the promise given may be kept without danger to the best interests of the public, or of the service itself; and, as far as he can ascertain, the whole body of administrators in the Bombay Civil Service, that is, of the men who are in the best position to form an opinion, and who are in a measure responsible for any mischief which might ensue from their opinion being acted on, are practically unanimous on the point.

On the other hand, any loss of confidence in the good faith of Government must, your memorialist humbly submits, be attended with incalculable danger; for on it must mainly depend the moral hold an alien Government has on the goodwill and the respect of its subjects.

The position of district officers, which is yearly becoming more difficult with the growing restlessness consequent on the development of the intelligence of the people, and the fading memories of the hardships they suffered under Native rule, will become almost unbearably so if it is once thought that the pledged word of the Government, between whom and the people they act as intermediaries, can no longer be relied on. And should any time of special danger be in store for us, no promise of immunity can be expected to induce any suspected persons to come forward with information; and all experience teaches that in times of political danger and trouble the evidence of such witnesses is indispensable.

Your memorialist would not be understood ordinarily to hold the connivance at corruption a trivial or a venial offence. Throughout his service he has done what he could to limit and render nugatory the corruption which prevails to a more or less extent, according, as he believes, to the degree of apathy or of watchfulness of the heads of the administration in all departments, especially in the lower-paid ones in this country. As recited above, he took such action as was in his power to expose the corruption of which he believed Mr. Crawford to be the centre, directly he became persuaded that it existed. But he holds it to be useless, where corruption has been so widespread and has extended over so long a series of years as to make the majority of the Native officials in two divisions just objects of suspicion of being concerned in it, to get rid of those who had not the selfish discretion to keep their own counsel, because they believed in the promises of Government, made and repeated to them by responsible officers, of whom your memorialist was one. Having every reason to believe that the majority of those who retain the higher appointments in the Southern and Central Divisions differ only from the witnesses in the Crawford case in this one respect, your memorialist can only see the incalculable mischief which must follow any loss of confidence in the good faith of Government as the one result of not keeping the promise made.

The pecuniary compensation, however liberally allotted, is not regarded as fulfilling the guarantee. The dismissed men, some of whom are known to your memorialist to be superior in moral character and capacity to the average of the subordinate Civil Service, are publicly disgraced, and disgraced as they feel unjustly; for, however strange it may seem to English ideas, their helplessness in Mr. Crawford's hands was real. In cases (such as that of Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Thaker) where promotion has been stopped, it cannot be alleged that the promise of immunity has been observed.

Your memorialist will pray, in conclusion, that as he is actuated solely by a sense of the danger to the prestige of British rule which the action taken must engender, and by the knowledge that he is representing the opinion of all those whose position and whose interest best entitle them to form one, that your Lordship will be pleased to forgive his temerity and possible breach of official etiquette in framing this memorial. Your memorialist has now arrived at a period of his service when his seniority (and he trusts he may be pardoned for adding his previous record as an officer of zeal and capacity) would entitle him to look for one of the highest-paid appointments under Government, and until now he hoped to serve until that reasonable expectation had been fulfilled. But your memorialist feels that he cannot render the same zealous service to Government as heretofore, when he is unable to defend it with conviction against those who might cast reflections on its method of keeping promise.

Your memorialist, who has no other means except those provided by his official income, would therefore pray that your lordship would be graciously pleased to allow him to retire with such a proportionate pension (as was granted to Mr. G. H. D. Wilson) as he may have earned by his length of service.

And your memorialist will, as in duty bound, ever pray. (Signed.) ALFRED KEYSER.

Satara District, 14 November, 1889.

THE RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

THE *Novoe Vremaya* of the 19th April says :—"The *Viedomosti*, in consequence of the successes gained by the English in Persia—thanks to the ability and firmness of their representative at Teheran—considers that the task of our new representative to the Persian Court will not be very easy, as he will have to reckon with and fight against accomplished facts. Whatever may be the diplomatic programme marked out by the Minister for Foreign Affairs for the guidance of our Ambassador in his relations with the Government of the Shah, we ought, according to the Moscow paper, to aim at obtaining the following advantages :—

"(1.) To open in Teheran a Russian bank to give special facilities to Russian merchants to get credit from.

"(2.) To build at our own expense, of course, with certain guarantees from the Persian Government, a railway from Meshed to Teheran through Barfrush and Ammul, as this route would be half as long as the route through Resht and Kazveen.

"(3.) To establish a Vice-Consulate at Barfrush, the second commercial city in Persia, and to follow the example of England by sending, if not a Vice-Consul, then at least an agent to Ispahan.

"(4.) The right of Russian subjects to acquire landed property in Persia similar to such rights enjoyed by Persians in Russia.

"(5.) Not to place Russian merchandise under the Custom-house supervision of Englishmen."

Although the Russians acknowledge for the moment to have been beaten by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff in their struggle with us for supremacy in Persia, the above extracts from Russian journals show that they intend renewing the struggle with all possible energy.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE leave granted to Lieutenant A. Hamilton, 25th Punjab Infantry, has been cancelled.

THE appointment of Second-Lieutenant C. Rattray as officiating Squadron Officer in the 4th Bengal Cavalry has been cancelled.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Second-Lieutenant R. T. S. Ridgway, 26th Punjab Infantry, to Murree, for four months, to study the language. Lieutenant W. L. Davidson, 17th Bengal Infantry, to England for 198 days, on private affairs.

THE following appointments have been made :—2nd Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant C. F. Dobbie, from the 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 45th Sikhs : Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, Staff Corps, to be officiating Second-in-Command until the return of Captain Taylor. 2nd Sikh Infantry : Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, from the 4th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 4th Sikh Infantry : Lieutenant R. Harman, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 34th Pioneers : Second-Lieutenant F. B. Hill, Royal Warwick Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 5th Punjab Cavalry : Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Vousden to be Second-in-Command; Captains C. F. Gambier, A. P. Williamson, and H. Templer, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession; Lieutenant C. G. F. Edwards, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander *sub. pro tem.*; and Lieutenant L. N. Leeds, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer.

A NEW actress whose approaching *debut* is looked forward to with some interest in New York, is the Baroness Julie de Fontenilliat, a sister of Mrs W. K. Vanderbilt. She is a zealous pupil of Dion Boucicault, and is thought to possess a certain aptitude for comedy, but will of course have to undergo the same hardships as Mrs Langtry and Miss Fortescue in living down the illogical public expectations that attach to a name known off the stage.

A STRIKING instance of the relative popularity of a Post Office telephone service, and that offered by private enterprise, has just been published in the report of the Telephone Company of Ireland. The Post Office had been running a telephone exchange department in Cork three or four years, and at one time succeeded in getting as many as thirty subscribers! On the 1st of January the Telephone Company stepped in, made a good beginning with twenty-four subscribers; and on the 31st December had 295.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

THE history of the Hongkong Land Investment Company, which to a considerable degree reflects the financial history of the Colony during the past twelve months, is, according to the *China Mail*, well worth telling :—

In the beginning of last year the air was full of rumours of a great approaching financial event, and in the beginning of March the Hongkong Land Investment Company burst into being with a great flourish of trumpets. Its chief promoters—who afterwards became the managing directors—were the Hon. C. P. Chater and the Hon. John Bell-Irving. The objects of the company were, broadly speaking, to trade in land, that is, to buy and to sell property, to act as land agents, brokers, or factors; to advance money by way of loans on land, more particularly to persons or companies undertaking to build on or develop property; and to borrow money by way of mortgage on the company's property including its new capital. Hongkong was in a feverish state of excitement at the time, eager to rush into ventures with far less attractive prospects. The shares of the new ambitious Land Company were subscribed before the idea was generally known to the Colony. And, as was the custom at that time, the value of the shares on the market rose at once to a high premium. The fever continued for some time thereafter, and the shares were bought and sold in the market as high as dol. 150, that is, three times their par value, and it was confidently predicted that they would go as high as dol. 175 or even dol. 200. Those who bought at dol. 150, perhaps did not stop to weigh well the chances of the company making an annual profit of 25 per cent., which, deducting the directors' fees and the managing directors' commission, would have to be earned before the shares became a profitable investment at dol. 150.

They ought to have put to themselves the questions, is it likely that the buying and selling of land will at the high rates prevailing yield a large margin of profit? and, is there any possibility of a decline in the value of property owing to the extensive building operations going on in all quarters of the town, on the higher and on the lower levels? Had they stopped to study this question in all its bearing, and enquired as to how much of the prosperity of the Colony was pure paper prosperity, they might have been somewhat less eager to sink their money in the high-priced stock of this land company. But, it may be said, the Company had other means of earning a dividend than buying and selling land. It had, and we will consider them. In doing so, it must not be forgotten that the company was in possession of dol. 3,750,000 subscribed by its shareholders—a large capital on which to find the big return expected. The first care of the directors would naturally be to get this huge burden of capital off their hands. Deposited in the bank the money only brought 5 per centum, which is a long way from 25 per centum. The company's sphere of action being strictly limited to Hongkong, the directors had the alternative of investing the money in land or buildings in the colony or of advancing the money on mortgage security in the colony. The Articles of Association seem to give them power to invest the funds of the company in Government securities and in freehold or leasehold real securities outside the colony, but, as will be seen further on, that power, being contrary to the memorandum of association, is of doubtful value. As regards the former of the two alternatives the property market was not at the time in such a healthy state as to permit of the profitable investment of 3½ millions dollars; and as to the latteralternative, the return on mortgages could not much exceed 7 or 8 per cent. If it could become a sort of land or bank there was a prospect, not of realising 25 per cent. or anything like it in the near future, but of obtaining returns which might pay the original investors, and perhaps the subsequent investors at the 50 per cent. premium for the money they had laid out. But for the transaction of such a business on a large scale there is no scope within the Colony, and this the directors have now discovered. They might, with their present powers, take up a position somewhat analogous to that which the Trust and Loan Company is supposed to fill, but as they cannot advance money on the stock of companies whose enterprises are outside the colony, it will be seen that their field of action in this direction is a small one.

The *impasse* into which the company was landing itself became evident many months ago to certain well-posted shareholders, who, by selling out heavily, caused the rapid fall in the value of the Investment Company's stock, which has made many a resident sour-tempered. The great question now is, What is to be done to take the company out of the *impasse*? The plan adopted by the directors, which they are now endeavouring to carry out, is to obtain by a Hongkong ordinance an extension of their powers. But even admitting that this plan is constitutional, the manner in which they have gone about the business has not been of the most politic and prudent character. At the 7 per cent. dividend meeting it was intimated that the directors had under consideration a scheme for extending the sphere of the company's operations. Nothing further was heard of the matter, beyond vague rumours, until there appeard in the *Government Gazette* the draft of an ordinance setting forth in its preamble that it was desirable to authorise the Company to transact business elsewhere than in the Colony and to extend its powers of investment. But it was necessary for the directors to obtain the consent of every one of the shareholders before such a radical change can be made.

Are they likely to obtain this consent? Had the directors been open with the shareholders throughout the little difficulty might have been raised, as the shareholders would soon have realised that some such alteration is necessary in order that a profitable return may be obtained for the money they have invested. But the company's history is not altogether consistent. The directors by their action tacitly admit that for the purpose for which the Company was formed, that of doing business in the Colony, the capital they obtained was far too large. It is, therefore, impossible to conceive that, having by their actions, drained the Colony of a large amount of ready cash and having, to a large extent, brought about the present collapse, they could have any intention of calling up future capital, seeing they have not sufficient power to utilise what they have. They, in this way, by their own action, put themselves in a very awkward position with regard to those shareholders who subscribed to the second issue at 50 per cent. premium. If the company is to be reconstructed it must first be dissolved in which case the shareholder who paid dols. 100 for a dol. 50 share has a clear case. The directors are in a sorry muddle. They seem to admit that they cannot expect to get fair profits under their present constitution. They have every prospect of doing well with extended powers, for it is believed the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is disposed so far to associate with them as to let them have money at a low interest on the good security they can offer; and yet they have by their conduct in thepast, placed the company in such a position towards its shareholders that it will be a very difficult task to obtain the powers which are so necessary for its future development.

A CHINESE *MENU*.

DURING their visit to Hongkong on the 2nd ult their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were entertained at dinner by the Chinese community at the Ko-shing Theatre, when the following was the *menu* :—

1. Birds' Nest Soup.	11. Fish Gills.
2. Stewed Shell-fish.	12. Larded Quails.
3. Cassia Mushrooms.	13. Sliced Teal.
4. Crab and Sharks' Fins	14. Peking Mushrooms.
5. Roast Beef (a l'Anglaise.)	15. Roast Pheasant (a l'Anglaise.)
6. Roast Chicken, and ham.	16 Winter Mushrooms.
7. Pigeons' Eggs.	17. Roast Fowl and Ham.
8. "Promotion" (Boiled Quail, &c.)	18. Beche-de-mer.
	19. Sliced Pigeon.
9. Fried Marine Delicacies.	20. Snipe (a l'Anglaise).
	21. Macaroni (a la Peking).
10. Roast Turkey and Ham (a l'Anglaise.)	

SIDE DISHES.

Cold Roast Sucking Pig. Cold Roast Duck.
Cold Roast Fowl. Cold Roast Mutton.

TABLE DISHES.

Cold Sausages. Prawns. Preserved Eggs.
Livers, &c., &c., &c.

FRUITS.

Preserved Apples. Citrons. Tientsin Pears.
&c., &c., &c.

PASTRY.

Sweet Lotus Soup. Almond Custard. Rice.
&c., &c., &c.

Champagne (Krug.) Claret, Orange Wine
Rice Wine. Rose Dhu.
"Optimus" Wine. Pear Wine.

THE current number of the *Indian Church Quarterly Review*, an admirably conducted and neatly printed magazine, contains a life-like portrait of the Venerable C. F. H. Johnston, Archdeacon of Bombay. Among other articles contained in the present number are "The Earliest of Apologies" by Ram Chandra Bose, M.A., and "A Hindu Gospel" by F. E. P.

ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

MR. A. MORTON PEMBERTON, in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes :—The American revolution taught England nothing. Her frantic endeavours to bite off her own nose are almost pathetic. She betrays dangerous symptoms of growing cataract, impairing clearness of vision. Her statesmen need a course in moral geometry and ethical conic sections, to learn how to plot outward into regions that just as intimately concern them beyond their shores, the projection of certain admirably straight lines and principles which they readily enough apply to themselves and to the people for whom they legislate in their own island. As long ago as the time of Edward I. the decree *de tallagio non concedendo* settled that no tax or impost should be levied without the joint consent of the Lords and Commons. In England itself this has been a sacred principle for centuries, and out of it grew the principle of no taxation without representation. But violation of the spirit of this decree lost to the mother country the American colonies. England did not see at the time, and she does not now wholly see, that her sons are sons though seas divide them. How fond Englishmen are of facts, and how well they manipulate them, I have elsewhere stated. "The English now and then produce a learned creature like a thistle, prickly with all facts, and incapable of all fruit." But apparently England is the Doubting Thomas of the nations, who believes in no facts but those which she can literally handle—such, for instance, as produce the clannish barbaric warfare that often exists for generations between families, over merely a disputed ell of real estate—or else facts that she can see in closest prospective. Unless this were true she would be more alive to the stress of the present time. The American Revolution was as truly a civil war as the War of Secession in American, or the great Cromwellian outbreak of that name in England. George III. thought it the revolt of a dependency. It is a fallacy, however, that has been too long held to imagin that the American colonies proved their right to a separate existence by virtue of their success. The legitimacy of the struggle lay in its character as a fight for equity of rights. New Englishmen happened to have a temper more English than that of their domineering elder brothers on the soil of the old home, and they were more keenly alive to any derogation from their rights. Like the Plaza-Toro family in the *Gondoliers* they did not "demand" until they had first "sought" and "desired" equality of recognition at court with the other portions of the State. When that freedom and equality were denied them by an ignorant and indifferent Government, then was born their right to fight to the bitter end. But, of course, the issue of individual existence, beyond that of local self-government, was by no means constitutional or anything but revolutionary. As self-respecting Englishmen their only course was a protracted obstinacy. But the spirit of final compromise which usually stands Englishmen in such good stead forsook at this crisis those who lived at home, and the wrongheadness of Lord North's Government dropped the insolent iron hand of coercion upon a people very much more English than the Englishmen who were then in the majority in Parliament. Had it not been for an estranging sea, too wide to be traversed by the unsympathetic selfish gaze of England, Englishmen would have seen that they were putting their feet upon the necks of brothers, and that it was time to change the character they were playing to that of Sir Giles Fairplay, which suits them so much better. Here was an object lesson that one might have thought large enough even for eyes other than English. But it was not learned in America any more than, as we see ample proofs today, it has been learned in England. As a civil war, the American Revolution was inevitable; as a war of independence, it was at the time a geographical necessity. The Civil War in America discussed, with the argument of bullets, practically the same question, namely the rights enjoyed by people possessed of local self-government, and the duties incumbent upon them. The right of the South to secession was much more plausible than that of the original colonies of New England to secede. For the national integrity depended originally upon a voluntary compact. The exact nature of State rights and the Union was far less quickly and certainly determinable, and the individual independence of the several states was really an arguable question; whereas that of the colonies was not, until a stupid policy drew a line wider than the ocean between the home island and that part of England in America. Fortunately for both the North and the South in America, there were no natural barriers of mountain or dim stretches of vague sea to solve, as with the irony of a fate that puts to scorn all human intervention, a question in which the anxious discussion of men were vain, and their actual warfare impotently sublime and pathetic folly. Marriages of states, obviously, save on the shores of the Adriatic, are made in heaven; at all events not always by the orthodox appointed ministers on earth.

This entire significant episode of history is largely explained by the fact that the characteristic English selfishness got the upper hand of the English habit of compromise almost as characteristic. As has been said before, from the dominance of this principle, which destroyed her insight and injured her sense of perspective, she has suffered much chagrin. That even thus the whole injury she does herself is not told, but that in general this selfishness even distorts her judgment, I lately noted entertainingly illustrated by a mural tablet placed between two nondescript Indians in Westminster Abbey, who hold upon their heads a piece of sculpture erected to the memory of an Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Townshend, killed by a cannon-ball on July 25, 1759, as he was reconnoitring the French lines at Ticonderoga. This slab enrolls the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Townshend "with the names of those immortal statesmen and commanders whose wisdom and intrepidity in the cause of this comprehensive and successful war have extended the commerce, enlarged the dominions, and upheld the majesty of these kingdoms, beyond the idea of any former age." Notwithstanding the internal evidence of the style, there is no reason to suppose that the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Townshend, one of the immortals of this war which upheld the majesty of this British empire beyond the idea of any former age, is a mythical creature or a demigod. For Fort Ticonderoga still stands, the most imposing military ruin in America, and across its western barracks the sun sets full upon its brown and crumbling stone, now adorned with a truly nineteenth-century legend in the staring white letters of somebody's "Stove Polish." This legend attests at all events a certain reality to the cycle of stories clustering about the ruin. But Ticonderoga is not only a monument to American vulgarity, but also a warning to Englishmen of the fatality lurking in their short-sighted selfishness and in the practical lack of perspective I have mentioned. They should see to it that amid the long wash of Australasian seas there arise not another Ticonderoga as significant. For they still have it in their power at this period of rapidly extending intercommunication, when seas no longer divide as they once did in the earlier time, when Englishmen in America laid the foundations of their new American state, to seize the event, and securing for themselves and theirposterity a harmonious and federated empire, to seal for all time the issue of the future.

THE principal opponents to the new salt rules at Calcutta are the old Marwari contractors who supplied coolies. On Saturday, fees were paid for two scales to work at the golas, and Customs officers were sent; but the contractors persuaded the merchants not to take delivery, and paid them the fees they had lodged.

A CERTAIN native officer who was in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and is now in the Egyptian army, candidly said in conversation recently—"When I saw the Highlanders running towards the fortress, with their red faces, giant forms, bare legs, and bright bayonets glittering in the morning sun, I thought they were very devils, and I dropped my sword, turned tail, and never stopped until I was safe in my own house in Cairo."

MR. SALA'S second appeal to the law of libel, writes the *St. James's Gazette*, has been less successful than the first. It is true that the things which the late Mr. Hain Friswell said about him, in a book which was withdrawn from circulation a good many years ago, were highly libeilous; and the jury justified Mr. Sala by giving him £500. Mr. Furniss's libel was of a very mild character, indeed. To say of an artist (as Mr. Sala was once upon a time) that he had drawn a foot with six toes, is surely no worse than for a critic to say that an author once wrote an ungrammatical sentence. And even if Mr. Sala had, as Mr. Furniss alleged, decorated the walls of a restaurant, there would be nothing in that of which he need be ashamed. He would, no doubt, have decorated them very well. We remember that Mr. Sala once announced in the *Illustrated London News* that he intended never again to pursue anybody for libel. Mr. Friswell's £500, he said, burned his pocket, and he did not rest until he had spent every penny of it. Henceforward people might say what they pleased of him. It is a pity that a man of Mr. Sala's parts should have forgotten that very sensible resolution.

A NATION OF GENTLEMEN.

THE beautiful politeness and courtesy of the Swedes is a thing that is very striking to visitors, writes *Temple Bar*. They have a large assortment of bows, bobs, curtsies, and hat-liftings according to age and sex, but the lifting of the hat to mere acquaintance reaches, I fancy, much lower down in the social scale than elsewhere in Europe; it looks odd to see the butcher boy in a blouse elaborately taking off his hat to the baker's assistant. I suspect, on examination, Swedish hats would be found to contain a little extra stiffening, in order to enable them to stand the wear and tear of these greetings in the market-places. On one occasion when going by steamboat to Upsala, I noticed a very quaint example of this national trait. The steamboat as it nears Upsala passes through many shallow reaches of the Malar lake, where the depth of water is insufficient to allow of the passengers being landed in the ordinary manner directly on to landing stages, and so have to be taken on shore in small boats. The ferryman on shipping his complement of passengers would first take a dozen strokes or so in order to clear the screw of the steamer, and then would carefully lay aside his oars, rise from his seat, and take off his hat with a solemn bow to the people sitting in the stern whom he had just taken off the deck of the steamer. He would then row on again and put them ashore. This did not occur as an isolated instance, but regularly every time the passengers had to be landed by shore-boats. I am afraid even our English railway guards and porters, whom I had hitherto imagined to be the best-mannered people on the planet, would not bear comparison with these nature's gentlemen. Lord Chesterfield himself would scarcely be in the running. The women of the middle and lower classes are little if at all behind their husbands and brothers in this matter. Their good temper and pretty behaviour are worthy of all praise. The servant girls in Dalecarlian peasant dress, *café mamselles*, and the young persons employed in shops, all make the prettiest of all possible little bob curtsies, and so oddly enough do the young ladies of good family up to the day of their confirmation, which ceromony takes place rather later than with us, generally about the age of sixteen. From that day forth they put their hair up and take to bowing.

The Upsala students amuse one a good deal by the elaboration and ceremoniousness of their manners. Any day during the vacation a few of them may be seen gathered round a table in the garden *cafés* of Hasselbacken or Tivoli, drinking their punch. They are mostly lads under twenty, but they bow to each other, and make little civil speeches, and pledge each other with solemn salutation, all according to the strictest Swedish etiquette, as if they were middle-aged gentlemen of high dignity and position, but slightly acquainted with one another. They certainly take themselves very seriously. The custom of pledging or health-drinking is a survival from very ancient times. The glass is raised, a slight bow made, the word *skal* (literally bowl) pronounced, followed by another slight bow, when the glass is replaced on the table, generally empty; it is not *de rigueur*, however, that it should be so, but in Denmark, where a similar custom obtains, the glass must always be drained to the last drop. To English eyes it appears quaint to see this complicated ceremonial observed towards each other by college companions not yet out of their teens.

That this universal courtesy and politeness is not merely on the surface, is proved by the trouble to which Swedes will invariably put themselves in order to be of use to a stranger in need of help or information. So much is this the case that I at last tried to avoid asking my way in the country round about Stockholm, because it so often happened that the countryman whom I interrogated would lay aside his occupation and accompany me some little distance in order to make sure of setting me on the right path. For this service he would seldom accept any recompense. Another point which soon attracts the attention of visitors is the punctilious honesty and truthfulness of the Swedes; this is best seen in the many little incidents of daily life. When asking for places at a theatre, for instance, the ticket clerk never fails to inform you if, owing to the crowded state of the house, a better position would be secured with a cheaper ticket than the one asked for. Again, when parcels are taken out by steamers from Stockholm to country places in the neighbourhood, they are just thrown out on to the quay, where they frequently remain half the day without being claimed. It never seems to occur to any one that they could possibly be taken by any one but their rightful owners. On a trip of any length, as, for instance, to Gothenburg by canal, a little book lies in the saloon of the steamer, in which each passenger keeps his own account of the number of meals, *cafes*, cognacs, &c., he may take during the journey. But, indeed, it is impossible to talk to a Swede for any length of time and not see how incapable of any meanness or dishonesty he must be. There is nearly always a simplicity and straightforwardness of manner the very antipodes of affectation which is certainly a very pleasing attribute and which can scarcely fail to convince the least observant person that he has before him a man who thoroughly respects himself and who walks very steadfastly on the straight line. The Swedes, you feel, are a nation of gentlemen down to the coal-heaver and the wharfmen.

Not to appear prejudiced in their favour, however, I will confess that they are intensely obstinate. It is the trait in their character, I believe, that has made the application of trial by jury, at any rate in the usual acceptation of the term, impossible in Sweden. There is a certain Scotch housewife to be met with in the classic pages of *Punch* who waxes sarcastic about the folly of having summoned her "gude man" to serve on a jury, and the absurdity of expecting him to agree with eleven perfect strangers when he had never even been known to be of one mind with his own beloved wife. It was of course a most unreasonable thing to ask of the poor man. The Swede being of a very similar mental texture with the Scotchman, it is not attempted in this country to set twelve men to agree together. A jury is certainly empanelled, and its members are invited to listen to the evidence and form opinions, but they are not consulted as to the verdict, except in the event of their unanimously disagreeing with the judge's sentence. In this case the jury's decision prevails, and the judge is constrained to take a back seat. There must be several advantages in this method of procedure, particularly in the prevention of deadlocks. Why should it not be favourably considered by our new law reformers who, it is said, are beginning to suspect our old time-honoured system of being somewhat cumbersome and out of touch with the times? A curious point in Swedish criminal law is that confession is necessary before a capital sentence can be carried out. If, however, the culprit persists in protesting his innocence in the face of overpowering evidence, the prison discipline is made extremely strict and severe until the desired confession is obtained. This would certainly seem a strange way of tempering justice with mercy, but as a matter of fact executions are very rare in Sweden, not so much from any weakness in the law as from a failure in the supply of raw material; "Messieurs les assassins out commence" in fact, for the gentle and innocent Swede thinks three times before he kills a man, and consequently such a murder as entails the death penalty in civilised countries is of very infrequent occurrence.

A TELEGRAM from the Government of India, dated the 15th instant, to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the question of taxing consignors' profits, says :—"The Government has no doubt of the legality of its orders, and as the information before it shows similar profits are now liable to assessment in the Untied Kingdom, it cannot admit beforehand that the difficulties in the way of their assessment in India are insuperable. The Government, however, is willing to fully consider any arguments the Chamber may wish to put forward, and will await the receipt of the pending memorial." The local Governments have been instructed meanwhile to suspend the action of the orders of the 23rd October last."

IN a recent conversation M. Zola gave a resumé of his plan of action when preparing a new work, and observed that before he began to write he lived the life of his characters. In the "Assommoir," however, he had drawn simply and solely on the experiences of his youth, but before penning "Germinal" he spent a year among the miners of Anzin, and he had qualified himself for "La Terre" by residing among the peasants of the Beauce and the Perche. After these confidences M. Zola was suddenly confronted by his interlocutor with the remarkable question, "How about Nana?" The novelist was equal to the occasion. It was not true that he had spent a day with the notorious *demi-mondaine* and that he fell into raptures about her boudoir. He did lunch once with a lady of facile manners, to whom a friend introduced him for professional purposes, but his chief information was derived from the "green-room of the Varietes, where M. Ludovic Halevy took him, and where he made the acquaintance of Mdme. Judic. All the legends published in the papers about his search of "human documents" for the preparation of "Nana" were works of pure imagination.

A BATCH OF DIVORCE CASES.

IN the Divorce Division on the 1st instant, Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of Bint *vs.* Bint. It was the petition of the wife for a judicial separation by reason of the cruelty of her husband, Mr. Arthur Bint.—Before the case was opened, Mr. Middleton, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the respondent was outside the court, and was endeavouring to prevent his wife coming into court.—His lordship: Bring him before me in custody.—The respondent was then brought into court, and his wife was sworn. She said that she was down the stairs, and was coming up to the court, when her husband took hold of her by the arm. She was with Mr. Copeland, a friend. There was a struggle, and she got away from him, after which her solicitor had her shut up in a room. She was very much alarmed.—His lordship (to the respondent): What have you to say?—Mr. Bint said that he merely wanted to speak to his wife, whom he had not seen for twelve months. Having been sworn, he said that he was formerly a corn chandler, but was now doing nothing. His wife took proceedings against him 12 months ago. Seeing her downstairs he spoke to her, and she tore away from him. She was with a strange gentleman.—By Mr. Middleton: He did not take her arm to prevent her going upstairs. She said she wanted protection. He took her arm; she was his wife. He wanted to talk some private business with her—the respondent called his sister, who said that her brother only wanted to speak to his wife. There was only a slight scuffle.—Mr. Middleton said that he only desired to protect the lady.—His lordship said that it must be known that persons coming to that court were not to be molested in any way, especially in the precincts of the court. It was a serious offence, and the offender was liable to imprisonment. In the present case the respondent had acted wrongly, and he must not interfere with his wife in a court in future.—Mr. Middleton then opened the case, and said that the charge of cruelty was of a revolting nature, the respondent having torn and lacerated his wife in a most brutal manner. The parties were married on the 16th May, 1881, and they afterwards lived in Wood-lane, Shepherd's Bush. There were three children of the marriage. When she left her husband and went to her friends in Scotland she travelled all the way on her knees, owing to the injuries caused by her husband.—His lordship said it was a pity the case had not been opened before he dealt with the molesting.—Mrs. Jenny Bint, the petitioner, was called and gave evidence as to the revolting cruelty. It happened generally when her husband had been drinking. He had also kicked her. When she travelled to Scotland on her knees she had a sick child with her. That was the excuse for her to the other passengers for kneeling all the way.—Dr. W. Macdonald having given evidence as to the injuries to the petitioner, a decree *nisi* for a judicial separation was granted, with costs.

A SAD STORY.

In the Divorce Division Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of Russell *vs.* Russell and Maclaren. The petition was that of the husband, Mr. John Frederick Russell, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. Ambrose Maclaren, a gentleman of position. The petitioner is the son of Dr. W. H. Russell, the well-known *Times* correspondent. There was no defence.—Mr. Deane, who appeared for the petitioner, said his client was married to the respondent, Georgina Christina Russell, on the 28th July, 1877, at Hounslow. Mr. Russell held various appointments under the Government, and was now Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles. Mr. Ambrose Maclaren was a gentleman of position, and since 1887 the respondent had been living with him, he going about to different parts in his yacht, and latterly residing at Croydon. The respondent had been Mr. Maclaren's mistress before Mr. Russell made her acquaintance. He, however, fell in love with her, and determined to make her his wife. The petitioner thinking his case likely to come on some time back, obtained a month's leave of absence, but it was not reached, and, having to return to his duties, the evidence had been taken on commission. The learned counsel read these depositions, from which it appeared that the marriage took place on the 28th July, 1877, the respondent's maiden name being Wood. When he made her acquaintance she was living as the mistress of the co-respondent. In 1874 he went out to the Soudan, and returned in 1875. From 1876 to 1877 he met the respondent at different places with the co-respondent, and fell in love with her. Wanting her to lead an honourable life, he married her. He afterwards got an appointment as Vice-Consul at Moussul. He lived there for five-and-half years, after which he got an appointment as Vice-Consul at Alexandria. In 1886 they returned to England, and he was again appointed Vice-Consul at Moussul. His wife refused to accompany him, making as an excuse the climate. He agreed to allow her £100 a year. Ultimately he was appointed Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles. Having suspicions as to his wife's conduct inquiries were made, and as the result these proceedings were instituted.—Evidence was then given that at Thurley Villa, Croydon, the respondent and co-respondent lived together, the identity being established by a person who knew "Mrs. Maclaren" to be Mrs. Russell—His lordship granted a decree *nisi* with costs.

A STRANGE SEA STORY.

THE Cunard steamer Servia, which arrived at Queenstown on Sunday (27th ult.) reports that the day before the Cunard liner started from New York the barque Beatrice Hovenor, of Boston, from St Thomas, was sighted off Sandy Hook, flying signals for a tug, but that no sooner was the vessel towed in and made fast to the wharf than the crew deserted her. The barque being thus unprotected, a watchman was placed in charge, and his first discovery was the presence in the cabin of two children, about 13 and 11 years of age. Subsequently one of the crew William Tatian, was found in a boarding-house, when it was learned from him that the Beatrice Hovenor sailed from New York for St. Thomas, West Indies, during the first week in April. She had been out only a few days when Captain Havelin's wife died. The woman's body was tenderly cared for, with the hope that the effects of a hot climate might be arrested sufficiently to keep it from decomposition, and to permit it to be brought to Boston for burial. The day after Mrs Havelin's death the captain did not appear on deck at his customary hour. After waiting for some time the mate went to the cabin, and, finding the door locked broke it open. He was horror-stricken to find the captain dead in his berth, with his children calmly sleeping at his side. The news of the second death greatly demoralised the crew, and at their demand, just before sundown, both the bodies were sewn up in canvas, some heavy metal put at their feet, and dropped overboard. The mate was unpopular with the crew, and they decided to take charge of the ship and to try to keep her on her northerly course. In consequence, but slow progress was made during the next few days. On the night of April 7, there being a gale blowing, the schooner Ethel E Merrit hove in sight. Her commander thought, from the set of the Beatrice Hovenor's sails and the way she was heading, that he had sea room, and held on his course, expecting to cross the barque's bows safely. The Beatrice Hovenor's crew lost their heads, and as a result they so handled the vessel that a collision ensued. The barque was but slightly injured, but the schooner was so seriously damaged that she staggered and began to take water freely. Her alarmed crew, except the mate, stood by the craft till daylight. Next morning he was taken off by a passing vessel, some of whose company set fire to the Merritt. The men on the Beatrice Hovenor saw the schooner burnt to the water's edge. When the barque left St. Thomas she was provisioned only for the number of days usually spent in making the trip. The delay in the voyage, consequent upon her bad handling, had resulted in unexpected demands on her stores. When the collision took place the increase in the number of people to be fed, when the crew of the Merritt had also to be provided for, made further inroads on the ship's larder, and during the last two days of the ill-fated voyage the two crews were without food. All that could be scraped together was given to the two orphaned children. The two crews quickly deserted the barque after she was moored, and must have been in a great state of excitement during the latter part of the voyage. Everything on deck and in the cabin was in a state of confusion. Not a morsel of food was to be found in the lockers or galleys.

DR KNORR, the discoverer and patentee of Antipyrin, is said to have cleared £200,000 during the influenza epidemic.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

IN the Commons on Wednesday (30th ult.) Mr. Herbert Gardner moved the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. This measure was an old familiar friend, who had knocked pertinaciously at the parliamentary door and was received by many as an honoured guest. On the present occasion he would not go over the well-worn ground. The measure had been before the House and the country for fifty years. It was introduced in the House of Lords by the late Lord Wharncliffe in 1841, and since then its principle had been affirmed in nearly eighty divisions in the House of Commons, and by majorities exceeding sometimes 100 in number. In the last twenty three years during which the Bill had been before the House of Commons it has suffered only one reverse. On seven occasions the Bill had been sent up to the House of Lords. The Bill was similar to that which had been previously brought forward with this exception, that there was in clause 2 a provision to the effect that, in any church where any incumbent refused from any conscientious or other reasons to perform such marriages as the Bill proposed to sanction, another clergyman should be at liberty to perform the service in the church in his place. This modification was not held by the promoters to be essential to the Bill, and might be retained or rejected as the House might think fit; but it had been introduced mainly at the request of the clergymen themselves. The principle which the Bill embodied had been accepted in all other countries. It

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The impossibility of assailing a modern defensive position until the artillery covering it has been crippled and the infantry shaken by a well-directed offensive artillery fire, is generally acknowledged. The Royal Artillery have for the past five years made strenuous efforts to improve in rapidity and accuracy of fire; and it is highly satisfactory to learn, on the best authority, that their labours have not been unsuccessful, although they are themselves far from satisfied with the present intensity of fire as gauged by statistics of gun-practice at Okehampton. Colonel Murdoch, R. A., Commandant of the practice-camp, has recently delivered a most interesting lecture at Woolwich, reprinted in the pages of the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution." As an average of the practice of 12 batteries, we find that at 1,660 yards, in 21 minutes 21·5 men out of 50 in a target representing infantry in the open in line in the attack formation (of 1889) were struck, 42 per cent. being "killed." The battery which shot best killed 80 per cent. In another case the record of the best-shooting battery showed at 1,985 yards, in 14 minutes, 8 common shell and 6 shrapnel fired, 64 per cent. of the target (reserves in company columns) hit, 44 hits per shell, and 10·6 men hit per shell. Seeing how very unfavourable the moor at Okehampton is, both for vision and for favouring fire effect (shrapnel bullets mostly sinking into marshy ground, instead of rebounding,) these figures are encouraging.

The United States Bureau of Naval Ordnance has purchased a quantity of emmensite with which experiments are to be instituted at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground and Torpedo Station with a view, if found practicable, to its ultimate application to naval demands in the direction of bursting charges of shells and aerial torpedoes. It also proposes to increase the ballistic qualities of the 1-pr. rapid-firing gun, with the ultimate object that this piece shall replace the 37-mm. anti-torpedo revolver-cannon. It has also under consideration a design, originating in the Bureau, of a rapid-fire field-piece for naval uses when men are disembarked from the Fleet. This gun will weigh about 400 lb., its projectile about 6 lb., and be given a velocity with attendant qualities of about 1,600 ft. a second.

There seems to be very little doubt that the French got rather a nasty knock in West Africa probably through over-confidence. The native force was commanded by the King in person, and, according to the official version, was marching upon Porto Novo. Another account, however, says that the French were making a reconnaissance when the collision occurred. Both parties evidently fell back after the fight. The numbers killed and wounded on either side are variously estimated, the official account putting them at 600 Dahomeyans killed, and 50 French wounded, all natives. So far as we can learn, says the home service paper, the French have not more than 900 soldiers on the spot, but several war-ships, including the Naiade and Roland, have been ordered there, so that it should be possible shortly, with a naval brigade, to increase this total, and take the initiative in the campaign.

Prince George of Wales, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, is to hoist his pennant in the Thrush at Chatham on May 6. Lieutenant Charles F. Thorp, who was with his Royal Highness as a "Sub" in the torpedo-boat last year, has been appointed as No. 1. Sub-Lieutenant Lionel F. W. Sanders, who was recently Navigating Officer of the Firefly, and previously in the Goshawk with Commander John H. Pelley, will serve in the same capacity in the Thrush. Mr. Cornelius H. Steward will remain in charge of the machinery, although he has now been promoted to Chief Engineer. This is not only justified by common-sense, for it would be impossible to replace Mr. Stewart by a more suitable man. Surgeon William E. Home joins the ship from the Britannia. He was, it may be remembered, with the Duke of Edinburgh in the Alexandra. The assistant-paymaster in charge is Mr. Harry A. Dyer, a son of the late Staff Commander Dyer, and at one time in the Admiral's office in the Raleigh.

It would be interesting to learn to which of the Great Powers the secret plan for the defence of Cornstadt has been sold by Commander Schmidt, who is said to have formerly served in the Opritchnik, and who was the Naval Attache who bribed the traitor with such a small mess of pottage to sell it. The treason in war-time would merit death. It may be that the secret was not worth the money—some £200—which was paid for it. It seems unlikely that a British fleet will ever renew the demonstration made before Cronstadt which ended so miserably in 1854; and it is very improbable indeed that any other Power will execute hostile manœuvres in the Baltic in our time.

We refer again, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and we hope for the last time, to the slanderous statements concerning the alleged unseemly behaviour of British Bluejackets at Zanzibar to which a section of the German press has given currency. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of April 17, in a manner highly creditable to its good feeling, quoting the denial which we recently gave on good authority to these statements, takes justifiable credit to itself for having already thrown doubt upon them, and remarks that it would be but just if all those prints which published the false reports would find space also for the rectifications of them. We thank our contemporary for saying that our statement upon the subject, which gives credit both to the British and German seamen, compares favourably with those of the German papers in question, "which scarcely knew how to paint the British Bluejackets in colours black enough." The "Norddeutsche" goes on with the same moderation to say that it is also to be wished that the points of difference between Stanley and Emin Pasha be not discussed with such violence and bitterness as has been displayed, and asks what is the cause of all the noise—*cui bono?*

Two Russian vessels, the Minime and Rasboinich, have recently called at Cherbourg, apparently to b present at the trial of the Goubet, submarine boat. which is viewed favourably in Russia as well as in France. If the reports in the papers are only to be believed, the Goubet has performed wonders in the way of placing torpedoes under ships' keels, cutting submarine-mine connections, and other remarkable feats. But as we have no satisfactory data upon which to form an opinion, we reserve our criticism. The Gymnote also has been performing in Toulon roads, but here again the newspaper reports must be accepted with reserve. Why have we not naval attaches to witness and report upon these important and interesting experiments?

An examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under the regulations issued with Army Order 181 of 1889, will take place on June 25, and following days. The medical examination of the candidates will take place on the two previous days, at 119 (late 109,) Victoria-street, S. W. There will be 147 cadetships to be awarded, of which 125 will be for Infantry, fifteen for Cavalry, and seven for the West India Regiment. Intending competitors must inform the Military Secretary before the date fixed for examination whether they elect to be considered candidates for Cavalry or Infantry. If within the prescribed limits of age they may return their names (1) for both Infantry and Cavalry, expressing a preference for one or the other; (2) for Infantry only; or (3) for Cavalry only. Cadetships will be given to successful candidates, subject to the above limitation of numbers, in order of merit, in accordance with the election they have made. In case of (1) viz., those who have returned their names for both Infantry and Cavalry, they will be taken for Infantry or Cavalry in accordance with the preference expressed by them.

Candidates at these examinations who are warned by a service paper, must distinctly understand that the election made by them before the examination will be absolutely final, and that it cannot be altered after the result of the examination has been declared. The West Indian Cadetships will be awarded in the same manner as heretofore. Twelve Cadetships, in addition to the above, will be offered for competition by University candidates, as provided for in the Regulations. A limited number of commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry will also be offered for competition, and candidates for these commissions should notify their wishes to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, as well as to the Military Secretary. The successful competitors for the Royal Military College will be required to join the College as Gentlemen Cadets on September 2, and will receive all necessary instructions from the Governor in due course. Those for the Royal Marines will receive their instructions from the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the Regulations, May 15 next being the latest date on which applications can be received. Candidates who have been previously examined should forward with their applications a certificate of good conduct for the intervening period. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination, they should apply by letter to the Millitary Secretary, Horse Guards.

HAMILTON & CO.,

ART JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, SILVERSMITHS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

By appointment to the Government of Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND BRITISH OAK MUGS.

Full particulars with Plates of illustrations and prices will be forwarded on application.

Exceptionally low wholesale prices quoted to Athletic Clubs, Prize Committees, and others taking a number.

A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkling, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Invaluable to Residents in HOT COUNTRIES.

Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS

WORKS: MANCHESTER.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

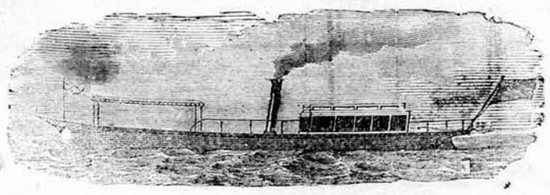
THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD,

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MEANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOL OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defSSive nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or ectss, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited F. S. Madon & Co.; Bombay. ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.; UMBALLA & KASMELI—Ball, Hobson & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

BROWN'S

"SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE

ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.

Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

MORRIS'S SPRING MATTRESSES

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE

Beware of Worthless Imitations.

J.M.&S. TRADE MARK.

None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.

A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Sold by First-Class Merchants throughout India.

JOHN MORRIS & SONS, ENGINEERS, MANCHESTER.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS. MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS, AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS. EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BOARDS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTER PATENT

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

For protection against useless and injurious imitations, see Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor,
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.

Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 6d
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide to the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
4, OXFORD STREET LONDON

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES,

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and all **wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

S, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL** *NO TASTE OR SMELL*

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly. « D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases**

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

Chapoteaut's

PEPSINE PEARLS

for

SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 4000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

S, RUE VIVIENNE, S, PARIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

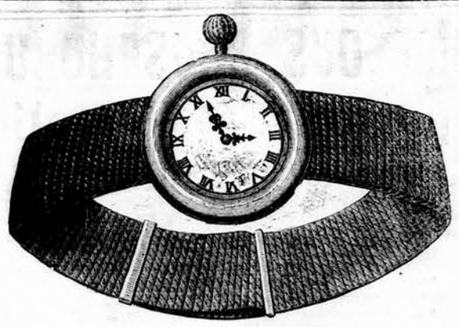
SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, S, RUE VIVIENNE, S



THE above is an Illustration of our SILVER WRIST-WATCHES with FLEXIBLE SILVER BAND, and BUCKLE, *complete.*

The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years.*

Price—Rs. 65 net.

The same in 18*ct. Gold,* **Rs. 210** net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY, AND POONA,

43, Esplanade Road. Staff Lines.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

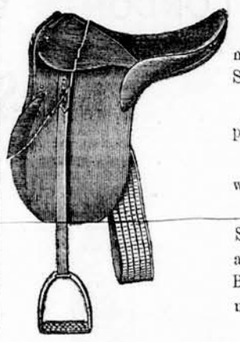
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

Studio open daily, from 9 to 4.

Office for Engagements, from 8 to 6.

PRICES REDUCED. MEDOWS STREET, FORT, **TERMS CASH.** BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

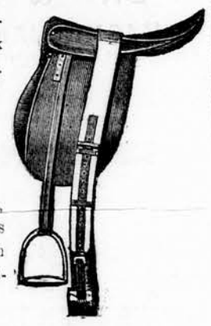


We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from .....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.

Curb Bridles, complete with Bits.....Rs. 14 0

Pelham Bridles with Bit .....Rs. 9 8

A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.



Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

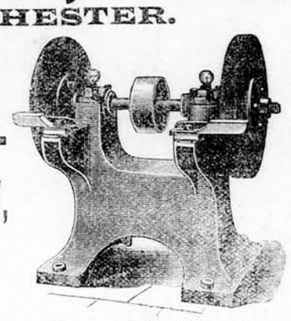
Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.

GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C

PRIZE MEDALS:

Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Vestnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

WATCH MANUFACTURE OF

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

Specialities in Lever Keyless and Key Wind Watches.

AMONGST the best and oldest Establishments in India our Watches have always born a high reputation for excellence, for perfection in construction and fine time-keeping qualities. The best and highest qualities being fully equal to any procurable from England while the prices are much lower, they being direct from the Manufacture. We have had a long experience of the requirements of this country. We venture to say that our Watches stand marvellously well, the coldest as well as the hottest climates of India and are fully convinced to be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who favour us with orders, besides saving the Retailer, the Agent or Middleman's profit on your purchases.

We manufacture a great variety of Watches from the most substantial gold cased to the nickel Campaign Watches, all being made of good materials and adjusted with care. From illustrated catalogue we extract the following.

		Rs.	Rs.
No. 13.—Highest quality,	Keyless Campaign Watch, Lever, 10 ruby holes, warranty 5 years...		20
No. 17.—Highest quality	„ Hunter Campaign Watch „ „ „ „ 5 years...		26
No. 20*a*.—Highest quality	„ Half Hunter „ „ „ „ „ 5 years..		38
No. 23.—Highest quality	„ Railway Watch, large size „ „ „ „ 6 years...		28
No. 2*a*.—Highest quality	„ Sterling Silver Watch, medium size, Lever, 10 holes, warranty 6 years...		45
No. 4*a*.—Highest quality	„ „ „ Hunter Watch „ „ „ „ „ „ 6 years		48
No. 8*a*.—Highest quality	„ „ „ Half Hunter Watch „ „ „ „ „ 6 years		50
No. 34.—Highest quality, key wind, Sterling Silver Watch, 6 to 10 ruby holes, Lever...		...	22
No. 36*a*.—Highest quality,	„ „ „ Hunter Watch, 10 ruby holes, Lever	... 32 to	35
No. 38*a*.—Highest quality	„ „ „ Half Hunter Watch „ „ „ „ ...	... 35 to	37
No. 46.—Highest quality	„ Longires „ Ladies' Hunter Lever keyless Watch, 6 years	... 38 to	40
No. 50.—Highest quality	„ Longires „ „ Half Hunter „ „ „ „	... 40 to	43
No. 61*a*.—Highest quality,	18ct. Gold, Half Hunter. Gert's Lever Watch	...130 to	135
No. 60*a*.—Highest quality	„ „ Longires, ladies' Lever Watch, Massive Gold case, chased and engraved	...120 to	140
The same Jewelled with Diamonds	... ...		200

Price list of cheaper grades an Application.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, an guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1878.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much app roved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London

TILES & MOSAICS of all Description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental Slabs, Plates for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co

206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STONE ON TRENT, ENGLAND

DUBLIN. 1872 VIENNA. 1873 PARIS. 1878. MELBOURNE 80

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Preprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

TRADE MARK. **G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS**

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

INCLUDING

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO

MR. CONGREVE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.

FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—*For Ministers, Lecturers, and Teachers, and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by MR. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent **Physician.**

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.